

R4

USAID/NEPAL

Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)

31 MARCH 2000

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106
Fax: 703/351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after Oct. 1, 2002



U.S. Agency For International Development Mission to Nepal

memorandum

DATE : March 31, 2000
FROM : Joanne Hale, Director
SUBJECT : FY2002 R4 Cover Memorandum

This year our R4 is being submitted at the same time as our proposed new Country Strategic Plan for the period FY2001 to FY2005. We expect that it will largely supplement the new strategy during reviews over the coming months, therefore I will not repeat many of the issues that are already raised in the strategy document.

During the past fifty years, the U.S. has had a singular influence on Nepal and its people. In order to continue in that important role with limited resources, it is time for USAID/Nepal to more strongly focus its efforts. It will be more important than ever for us to exploit the inherent synergies among our programs, to tap into and work with regional initiatives, and to invest more energies in communication and coordination with donors and partners.

Readers of the R4 will quickly realize that if we were basing our future strategy on results alone we would be continuing and expanding most of our program. This unfortunately is not the case, due to deep budget cuts. We have gone through a careful, sometimes painful, process of reshaping USAID/Nepal's program. The result is a dynamic new strategy that responds to Nepal's needs, changing USAID priorities, and making realistic resource projections for the coming years. The strategy concentrates significant investments in two Strategic Objectives (SOs) and includes two Special Objectives (SpOs) - one to ensure more equitable distribution of the benefits of USG investments, and the other to finalize the last stages of sustainability for USG investments in private sector agriculture and forestry resources.

Our SO for health and family planning (SO2) will be restructured and improved based on an excellent and hard-hitting review carried out as part of the strategy preparation process. Our previous SpO on hydropower is being converted to a SO and broadened in its focus to accelerate private sector investment in this key resource.

SpO5 is proposed to structure and manage 1) ESF D/G resources (currently at about \$1 million), 2) civic education support and central policy and institutional issues, and 3) activities that support anti-trafficking of women and children. This SpO is intended to ensure that the big hydropower dollars from future exports of electricity to India will not go the way of "Nigeria oil"

dollars, but will be used to advance the nation toward greater prosperity for all, with less dependence on donors.

Our current SO in agriculture and natural resources (SO1) will conclude in FY2002. A time-bound special objective (SpO6) is intended to protect and advance key policy issues so that agriculture and forestry wealth can be retained at the local level by direct users of those resources. This SpO will support national federations and associations of buyers and producers. It will provide the type of private sector environment that leads to increases in rural incomes, thereby increasing the ability of rural villagers to pay school fees, buy the health services which USAID/Nepal is devoting 80% of its budget to provide, and deter the trafficking of women and children.

The Women's Empowerment Program (SO3) will be successfully concluded in late FY2000. Its successes and lessons will be applied to other USAID-supported programs in Nepal.

The Results Framework Annex outlines a number of changes at the SO and IR levels that are proposed under the new strategy. In the coming months we will be developing a new Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), which will be finalized once the strategy has been agreed upon in Washington.

Our Resource Request shows that in spite of focusing our investments we do not anticipate serious reductions in either staff or Operational Expenses. We propose to maintain these levels in order to strengthen accountability and program oversight, and build a stronger FSN professional staff to support increased emphasis on policy dialogue and donor coordination under the new strategy.

This is obviously a time of great change in our program. We are excited with the new challenges and look forward to Washington's support and guidance during this process.

Table of Contents

R4	1
Please Note:	2
DATE	3
FROM	3
Table of Contents	5
R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance	6
R4 Part II Results Review by SO	9
Text for SO1	10
Text for SO2	20
Text for SO3	30
Text for SpO4.....	39
R4 Part III: Resource Request.....	47
Program, Workforce and OE.....	50
Supplemental Information Annexes	51
Annex: Environmental Impact	52
<u>Component One</u>	52
Annex: Updated Framework	53
Annex: Success Stories	55
Empowered Women Make A Difference.....	57
Annex: Global Climate Change	63

R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

Summary

During 1999 progress toward achieving USAID/Nepal's Strategic Objectives has been impressive despite weak political leadership and Maoist anti-government activities in some parts of the country. Performance on all SOs has either met or exceeded expectations. The overall USAID/Nepal program continued to contribute strongly to the US Government's MPP goals in Nepal, such as: economic development and promotion of open markets (SO1 and SpO4), democracy (SO1 and SO3), environment (SO1 and SpO4), and health and population (SO2).

Significant program achievements

In the Agriculture and Natural Resources sector (SO1) 247,000 households produced high value crops which were traded in local and/or export markets. This far surpassed the planned 1999 target of 170,000 by nearly 1.5 times, and demonstrates the attractiveness and profitability of growing vegetables for small farmers. The annual production of biomass was 2,448 thousand cubic meters, which exceeded its target by 35 percent, showing the benefits of improved management by local communities. New opportunities for forest-based enterprises utilizing non-timber forest products were identified and the Shey Phoksundo National Park was nominated for World Heritage site status with support provided by the US Department of Interior.

Achievements in the health sector (SO2) continued to be significant. The vitamin A program reached 2.42 million children 6-60 months of age in 59 of Nepal's 75 districts, thereby averting an estimated 25,000 deaths. The community pneumonia program was expanded from 6 to 11 districts. It is estimated that over 50% of pneumonia cases are now being treated in this community-based program while only 17% of cases are typically brought to health facilities. Over 10,000 women completed combined literacy/health classes, and 1,900 health care professionals were trained in family planning. The HIV/AIDS program exceeded its target for condom use in high-risk populations. The mission also more directly addressed the issue of trafficking of women and children in cooperation with the Department of State, Peace Corps, Department of Defense, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and US Information Service. The infectious disease program addressed the transmission of diseases in Nepal within a regional context, and now occupies a significant place in USAID/Nepal's health sector activities.

An external review of the Women's Empowerment Program (SO3) was conducted in 1999 as part of USAID/Nepal's strategy preparation. The review concluded that the program provides a powerful set of interventions with great promise for individual, community and national development. By the end of 1999, 104,000 women passed literacy tests, 8,200 successfully learned their legal rights, and 122,000 were actively involved in savings schemes.

USAID/Nepal continued working with the GON to encourage private sector participation in hydropower development (SpO4), and also participated in formulating and launching regional energy initiatives for hydropower development and export. The number of private sector companies progressing toward hydropower investments increased from two to five in 1999.

Similarly, firm financial commitments to hydropower projects rose from \$275 million in 1998 to \$303 million in 1999. The number of public hearings with local stakeholders also exceeded those planned for 1999, thereby providing greater opportunity for stakeholders to voice and act on their concerns.

The South Asia Regional Initiative (SARI) received a great deal of attention in 1999 and gave richer perspective to a number of USAID/Nepal programs. SARI's influence is evident in the transformation of the hydropower development program from a Special Objective (SpO) to a Strategic Objective (SO) in USAID/Nepal's new proposed strategy. Likewise, anti-trafficking activities have been developed within the context of the SARI/Trafficking program. The Nepal mission hosted a regional workshop in 1999 on the anti-trafficking initiative in which missions from India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal collaborated on the design of a regional program to be implemented by UNIFEM, based in New Delhi.

Country factors that have most influenced progress

The problem of poverty remains a paramount challenge, in part due to the ineffectiveness of successive governments in implementing development policies and programs. Current socio-economic indicators indicated a very slow rate of change. Only about 10 percent of Nepal's total population has access to adequate health services, and infant mortality is 92 per 1,000 births, almost one out of ten. In addition, female life expectancy is 55 years; Nepal is the only place in the world where life expectancy of females is lower than that of men. There are calls for a concerted effort to better coordinate donor support, as well as to encourage private partnership in the development mainstream.

A general election took place in May 1999, resulting in the formation of a majority government. Contrary to high expectations on the part of Nepali citizens for a more stable government and the emergence of more concrete development measures, the government was unable to make significant progress toward these goals. Changes of ministerial portfolios and the lack of a development vision led to a relatively lethargic bureaucracy, and the resurfacing of persistent corruption issues. During this period, the Maoists, a radical group of the communist party, expanded their "peoples war" in selected districts. This hindered many donor-funded development programs (including USAID's work in agriculture and forestry), and demonstrated the inability of the GON to respond effectively to the problem. This weakness of the government led the ruling party to transfer leadership to a new Prime Minister in March of 2000.

In 1999, the government approved the Local Governance Act. This legislation decentralizes authority and makes units of local governance more accessible and accountable to the electorate. It also increases the authority of the local institutions, provides a local fund raising base, and improves the planning process of local governments. However, the legislation has not met the expectations of local governments, due to the slow release of By-laws and dissatisfaction with the way the By-laws have been framed.

Overall prospects for progress through the budget request year

Prospects for progress in the coming year are excellent. A proposed strategy for 2001-2005 identifies the need for more concentrated assistance, carefully monitored to ensure appropriate results for the benefit of the country. The strategy focuses significant resources on fewer sectors and strengthens synergies across programs.

By August 2002, SO1 will be completed. It is expected that the Agro Enterprise Centre (AEC) will be institutionalized within the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) and that other resource user groups such as those for community forests and water for irrigation, will be self-sustaining. The Population, Health, and Nutrition programs under SO2 are being streamlined to bring a more focused approach to all activities. Some activities may be phased out due to resource constraints. Despite this, approximately 80% of USAID/Nepal's funds will still be allocated to SO2, in keeping with Congressional earmarks. SO3 is expected to meet its targets at both SO and IR levels by the completion date of September 2001, and will work with GON, other donors, and partners to share lessons learned. The transformation of SpO4 to SO4 will be made in 2001. This reflects the importance the GON places on hydropower development as well as hydropower's increasing role in achieving economic prosperity.

The new strategy also proposes two new Special Objectives. SpO5, Strengthening Governance Through Citizen Participation in Political and Economic Affairs, aims to build advocacy skills within local associations and user groups. It will strengthen USAID's contribution to the MPP goal of supporting democracy/governance and human rights-related activities as well as program synergies. SpO6, Increased Private Sector Role in Sustaining Increases in Forest and High-Value Agricultural Production and Marketing, will build the capacity of newly emerging federations and aims to strengthen public/private sector dialogue.

In addition to a new strategy, USAID/Nepal and the GON recently held their first ever, formal bilateral consultations. The outcome was encouraging and annual consultations of this nature are expected to strengthen communication with the Ministry of Finance and the GON line agencies. Finally, USAID/Nepal's past experience and its positive relationship with the GON leave the mission in a good position to influence the donor community, despite diminishing resources. USAID/Nepal will continue to work with the donor community to better coordinate programs, including continued participation in donor thematic groups. Various models for coordination have been proposed in a Donor Coordination Strategy Document prepared in September of 1999. The foundation has been set for an effective development program for 2001 to 2005.

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Text for SO1

Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal

Objective ID: 367-001-01

Objective Name: Increased Sustainable Production and Sales of Forest and High-Value Agricultural Products

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: The mutually supportive activities of this SO have shown strong performance. Targets for all indicators were exceeded. Such performance is expected to continue.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.3 Economic Oppty for Rural/Urban Poor (please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

Summary of the SO:

The primary link of this SO to Agency objectives is through providing economic opportunity for the poor, particularly by increasing opportunities for disadvantaged groups such as farmers and women. The SO also promotes a sustained global environment through programs to reduce forest degradation and to promote biodiversity conservation. The establishment and strengthening of popularly elected community-based forest and irrigation water groups also contributes significantly to building democracy while improving local resource management. This SO is linked to MPP Goals through economic development. Secondary linkages to MPP Goals are through the promotion of grassroots democratic institutions including Community Forest User Groups and Water Users Associations (irrigation management groups), and to the environment through sustainable management of the natural resource base and biodiversity conservation.

Because of widespread poverty and high population growth rates in the rural areas of Nepal, many farmers are forced to use ever more marginal lands. In addition to decreasing farm yields and incomes, such practices lead to deforestation and soil erosion. Accelerating rural income growth has been a key component of USAID's strategy for alleviating poverty and facilitating economic development in Nepal. The purpose of this objective is to increase the sustainable production and sales of forest and high-value agricultural products. This is being accomplished by expanding market participation by farmers, traders, and entrepreneurs and promoting sustainable management of the productive resource base (including the promotion of non-timber forest products and buffer zone management). Approximately 1.3 million rural poor directly benefit from this program. People throughout Nepal are benefiting from the introduction of improved crop varieties, increased trade, additional off-farm employment opportunities, and increased access to high-quality/lower-cost agricultural inputs and products.

Key Results:

In 1999, results from activities continue to exceed targets. Sales of high-value agricultural, livestock, and forest commodities in target areas increased from \$ 25.1 million to \$30 million annually. The target for this indicator was exceeded by almost 20%. 247,000 farm and forest households are engaged in high-value agricultural or forestry production, a figure that surpasses not only the planned 1999 target of 170,000 households, but also surpasses the planned target for the year 2002. The annual production of biomass was 2,448 thousand cubic meters, which exceeded the target by 35 percent. An additional 100 community forest and irrigation user groups having approved management plans in target areas were to be formed in 1999. 191 such groups were actually formed, which brings the cumulative number of groups formed to 1,691 against a target of 1,600. Other significant achievements include: new forest-based enterprises utilizing non-timber forest products have been created; the Shey Phoksundo National Park has been nominated for World Heritage site status and its management has been strengthened; and there is growing evidence that biodiversity conservation is improving in community managed forests. Active private sector involvement in agricultural policy dialogue has increased through the efforts of the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry/Agro-Enterprise Center with USAID support.

Performance and Prospects:

Recent performance of USAID-supported activities has been very good with progress on all indicators exceeding targets. The production of forest and high-value agricultural commodities correlates strongly with increased family income and with shifts from subsistence to market

oriented production systems. The transfer of land and resources to private forestry and irrigation-user groups demonstrates the Government's acceptance of the need for productive resource management by the private sector. It also increases the confidence of rural citizens in their own ability to manage resources (including buffer zones around national parks), directly builds grass roots democracy, and demonstrates that democratic government can effectively and tangibly address the needs of its poorest citizens.

USAID assistance has helped to create market linkages for new technologies that improve production and has identified markets for timber, non-timber forest products and high-value agricultural products in Nepal and the South Asia region. At the national level, USAID is continuing to support development and adoption of export-oriented trade policies and implementation of natural resource legislation which supports community and private management of forest and water resources.

USAID works with and through non-government organizations (NGOs), private firms and Government counterparts on these activities. Community groups are given training and technical assistance, which increases their capacity to help themselves. Increased incomes from community managed forests and irrigation schemes as well as high-value crop production and marketing systems are now being used to build roads, potable water systems, and schools and to undertake other types of self-help development activities. Knowledge of improved technologies is increasing production and the competitiveness of Nepalese farm and forest enterprises in both local and export markets.

Women beneficiaries make up over 46% of the participants in the high-value agriculture program and 80% of the participants in the community forestry program.

Prospects are favorable for even greater contributions in future years to an increased standard of living in rural areas as more households are realizing the benefits of improved irrigation system and forest management, as well as the benefits of new technologies and markets for high value crops. However, these prospects may change if the leftist insurgency in Nepal's hill districts escalates.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As part of the Mission's preparation for a new strategy, an overall assessment of SO 1 was conducted. The assessment included a review of SO1's work in community forestry, and an evaluation of the agricultural marketing activity. All activities were scrutinized for development impact, and adjustments have been made to budgets and work plans. Discussions are underway to discontinue support to livestock production, increase efforts to create sustainable marketing links between producers' groups and buyers at wholesale market centers, and to better target specific problems in the marketing chain through policy work. Under the new strategy, it is expected that this SO and all community level work in agriculture and natural resources will be phased out by 2002 because of severe resource constraints. If work in these sectors continues during the new strategy period, it will be through a special objective focused on removing key policy impediments to effective resource management and product marketing, and the strengthening of national federations which advocate on behalf of the community-based forestry, irrigation, and high value crop commodity associations. These interventions will increase the chances that past investments will be sustained by the Nepali beneficiaries.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID participates actively in donor thematic groups on forestry and agriculture/rural development. Community forestry programs, which are now spread across the country, are closely coordinated with the British, Australian, Swiss, and Danish aid organizations. USAID's high-growth agriculture model is being replicated with assistance from the British Department for International Development in eastern Nepal, by German Technical Aid and Swiss Development Cooperation in central Nepal, and by Denmark in western Nepal. USAID works in partnership with the Asian Development Bank to strengthen the GON's capacity to transfer the operation and maintenance of government irrigation systems to private water-user groups.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

In addition to the Government of Nepal, current partners include: the Biodiversity Support Program/New Era, the Canadian Center for International Studies and Cooperation, CARE, Chemonics International, Computer Assisted Development, Inc., the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry, United Mission to Nepal, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the World Wildlife Fund.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased sustainable production and sales of forest and high-value agricultural products			
Objective ID: 367-001-01			
Approved: 6/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: Increased sustainable production and sales of forest and high-value agricultural products			
Indicator: IR 1.1: Annual sales of high-value agricultural, livestock and forest commodities in target areas			
Unit of Measure: Millions of US Dollars	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: SO Management Information System (Chemonics, Biodiversity Support Project/New Era, United Mission to Nepal, Computer Assisted Development, Inc., Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation, Agro-Enterprise Center, Federation of Nepal Chambers of Commerce)	1993 (B)	NA	3.2
	1994	NA	4.8
	1995	7.6	8.1
	1996	12.0	15.4
	1997	16.1	20.1
	1998	20.6	25.1
	1999	25.1	30.0
	2000	32.0	NA
Indicator/Description: Total annual sales in millions of U.S. dollars of forest products, livestock products, processed agribusiness goods, and high-value agricultural commodities in target areas. Examples include: fruits and vegetables, vegetable seeds, spices, oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes, honey, cotton, hybrid corn, eggs, poultry, pigs, goats, water buffalo and milk.	2001	35.0	NA
	2002	37.0	NA
	Comments: Contractors and grantees collect this data from production and marketing associations, farmers, and community forest user groups on a regular basis. Target areas include 26 of Nepal's 75 districts, with approximately 42% of Nepal's 22 million people.		

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased sustainable production and sales of forest and high-value agricultural products			
Objective ID: 367-001-01			
Approved: 6/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: Increased sustainable production and sales of forest and high-value agricultural products			
Indicator: IR 1.1.1: Farm and forest households producing high-value products in target areas			
Unit of Measure: Thousands of Farm and Forest Households	Year	Planned	Actual
	1993 (B)	NA	23.1
Source: SO Management Information System (Chemonics, Biodiversity Support Project/New Era, United Mission to Nepal, Computer Assisted Development, Inc., Canadian Center for International Studies and Cooperation, Agro-Enterprise Center, Federation of Nepal Chambers of Commerce)	1994	NA	32.5
	1995	NA	39.0
	1996	48.4	51.2
	1997	60.8	93.1
	1998	80.3	160.0
	1999	170.0	247.0
	2000	260.0	NA
	Indicator/Description: Number of households producing high-value agricultural or forestry products in target areas.	2001	280.0
2002		300.0	NA
Comments: Prior to 1999, SO1 counted the numbers of farmers and foresters producing high-value products and disaggregated the data by gender. In reviewing the SO1 indicators and targets in 1998, partners suggested that “households” would be a more realistic measure of assistance activities, as frequently their customers are from the same families. Data from 1998 onward reflects numbers of households. The targets for this indicator have been increased for the period 2000-2002 to reflect better than expected performance.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased sustainable production and sales of forest and high-value agricultural products	
Objective ID: 367-001-01	
Approved: 6/95	Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal
Result Name: Increased sustainable production and sales of forest and high-value agricultural products	
Indicator: IR 1.2: Annual production of forest/pasture biomass	
Unit of Measure: Thousands of cubic meters	<p>Management activity.</p> <p>USAID's community forest activities are contributing to the achievement of the Agency's Global Warming targets.</p>
Source: SO Management Information System (Biodiversity Support Project/New Era, United Mission to Nepal)	
Indicator/Description: Forest and pasture biomass from community forest areas which are actively managed by groups receiving USAID assistance.	
<p>Comments: * The targets for this indicator were increased for 1999 by approximately 300%. When the planned targets for this indicator were developed in 1995, the mission did not have an accurate estimate of the production of biomass per hectare. The mission had also not predicted the large increase in the numbers of users groups that occurred in 1998. The planned target for 1999 was made on the basis of computed per hectare (average) figures of biomass production in 1998, multiplied by projected targets of hectares of land officially turned over to users groups.</p> <p>**The targets for 2000-2002 were increased based on better than expected performance and the projected increases in the area being managed by these organizations.</p> <p>This indicator includes total biomass (timber, fuelwood, leaves and grasses, etc.) from all forests and pastures under the control of the Environment and Forest Enterprise Activity CFUGs, national park buffer zone conservation committees, and CFUGs that have been organized by the Dhading Natural Resource</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1994 (B)	NA	174
1995	NA	228
1996	284	293
1997	353	1000

1998	427	1400
1999	1,600*	2,448
2000	2,800**	NA
2001	3,000**	NA
2002	3,300**	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased sustainable production and sales of forest and high-value agricultural products	
Objective ID: 367-001-01	
Approved: 6/95	Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal
Result Name: Increased sustainable production and sales of forest and high-value agricultural products	
Indicator: IR 1.2.1: Community Forest and Irrigation User Groups Formed with Management Plans in target areas	
Unit of Measure: Groups	reflect this, the planned targets were increased in 1998.
Source: SO Management Information System (Biodiversity Support Project/New Era, United Mission to Nepal, Computer Assisted Development, Inc.)	
Indicator/Description: Number of Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) and Water User Associations (WUAs) formed with conservation or forest management and irrigation management plans in target areas.	
<p>Comments: This indicator has been revised this year and targets have been increased for the period 1999 through 2002 to include water user groups managing irrigation systems (WUAs) in addition to community forest user groups (CFUGs). This change has been made to present one consolidated indicator that shows SOI's overall impact on formation of groups that are protecting, preserving and managing Nepal's forest and water resources. SOI continues to collect separate data on numbers of CFUGs and WUAs in order to manage the USAID forestry and irrigation activities. Target area includes 17 of Nepal's 75 districts. The CFUGs are located predominantly in 8 districts of the Mid-western Development Region, while the WUAs are located in 9 districts along Nepal's southern border with India.</p> <p>* The increase in actual groups in 1998 was due to the passage of the Forest Act by the Government of Nepal. The Act facilitated the turnover of land to forestry users groups. To</p>	

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	586
1996	774	828
1997	962	1044
1998	1150	1500*

1999	1600	1691
2000	1800	NA
2001	2100	NA
2002	2700	NA

Text for SO2

Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal

Objective ID: 367-002-01

Objective Name: Reduced fertility and improved maternal and child health

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: The USAID/Nepal health program is meeting and in most cases exceeding targets in all program areas: family planning, child health, HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

The USAID/Nepal health program supports USAID's objective to decrease unintended pregnancies and reduce child mortality, infectious diseases and the spread of HIV/AIDS. Its major purpose is to reduce fertility and improve maternal and child health, directly supporting the MPP Health and Population Goals. While current program objectives are being met, the needs in Nepal are vast: maternal mortality rates are among the highest in the world at 539/100,000 live births, population growth is 2.4% and, the under-five mortality rate is currently estimated to be 92/1,000 live births. Program objectives are met by expanding the use of quality, voluntary family planning services through Development Assistance (DA) population funds; improving selected maternal and child health services through Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds; increasing HIV/STI prevention and control practices among high-risk groups through HIV/AIDS earmarks; and strengthening institutional capacity and control of selected infectious diseases with a focus on vector-borne diseases and antimicrobial resistance through Infectious Disease (ID) earmarked funds. Beneficiaries of the family planning/reproductive health program potentially include the entire population of reproductive age – more than eleven million people of which at least four million will be contraceptive users. Selected child health services will reach 90% of children under five (approximately 3.5 million children).

Key Results:

Couple-years of protection (CYP), the best proxy for contraceptive use and reduced fertility, is increasing in the private sector but NGO and public sector targets have not been met. A USAID Washington strategy review team, comprised of three technical experts, agreed that SO2's current indicators are still valid, but felt that the target for CYP was not realistic at the current contraceptive prevalence rate. Therefore, this target will be decreased for the next R4. Child survival indicators show outstanding increases. Vitamin A coverage has been maintained at 94% of children 6-60 months in 59 program districts. Community pneumonia treatment expanded from 6 to 11 districts with 80% of the cases treated correctly. The USAID-supported HIV/AIDS program exceeded targets of condom use in high-risk populations. Infectious disease and antimicrobial surveillance systems have been established.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID supported programs deliver services nation-wide through the Government of Nepal (GON), local and international NGOs, contractors and the private sector. A network of U.S.-based and local NGOs provides integrated community-based health and family planning services in 23 districts. Community health workers provide information and services to control diarrheal diseases, pneumonia, vitamin A deficiency and HIV/AIDS as well as to promote family planning/child spacing and safe birthing practices. In addition, through a program to better inform consumers of health and family planning services, over 10,000 women completed health education and adult literacy classes.

USAID is the lead donor for the national family planning program and also the main donor supporting private sector family planning activities. While contraceptive use is increasing it is not meeting the current targets as mentioned above. USAID-trained pharmacists dispensing Depo-Provera increased contraceptive use by 84% in private pharmacies. The supply of contraceptives in Nepal has been improved through the national integrated logistics-management system. Eighty-four percent of district warehouses now stock a three month supply of essential contraceptives. To ensure high quality of family planning services, USAID continues support

for the Quality of Care Management Center, in the Ministry of Health, to monitor and improve clinical services with a focus on appropriate counseling and informed consent. Over 1,900 health care professionals were trained last year in the full range of family planning methods through a unique competency-based in-service and pre-service training program. In addition, USAID supports two innovative national radio programs which are increasing family planning provider knowledge and educating the public on the importance of family planning and other health information.

Child survival activities have contributed to a 50% reduction in under-five mortality over the past 15 years. Nepal's National Vitamin A Program providing high-dose capsule supplementation and complementary nutrition education is now reaching 94% of eligible children in 59 out of 75 districts, well ahead of projected expansion. The program is estimated to avert more than 25,000 child deaths annually. The national Control of Diarrheal Diseases/Acute Respiratory Infections and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (CDD/ARI/IMCI) program contributes to reduction of infant and child mortality and in particular to Nepal's still very high diarrhea and pneumonia mortality. The program continues to support improved case management of diarrhea in all 75 districts, as well as strengthening of ARI case management in 11 districts. In this innovative program, 6,000 of the 46,000 mostly illiterate female community health volunteers, are now being trained to treat pneumonia in children. It is estimated that over 50% of pneumonia cases are now being treated in this community-based program, while only 17% of cases are typically brought to health facilities.

The HIV epidemic continues to grow in the region but remains at a low level in Nepal. A survey of HIV/STI prevalence among truckers and sex workers has been completed and initial findings suggest HIV prevalence below 5%. High rates of STIs however place them at continued risk for HIV. An open Indian border, continued trafficking of women and children for the sex industry, seasonal male migration for work, flourishing commercial sex and other high-risk behavior, justify an aggressive prevention program. This program has been successful with 70% of male clients of commercial sex workers (CSWs) reporting using condoms in their last encounter, up from 34% in 1994, and 67% of the CSWs also reporting last encounter condom use up from 35% in 1994. Condom sales increased in the high-risk areas along Nepal's major transport routes.

USAID, as part of the overall mission effort, is addressing the issue of trafficking of women and children from Nepal to India and other countries through community education programs and activities to intercept and protect trafficked victims in border areas. These activities support the USAID regional program and compliment the efforts of other donors.

USAID's infectious disease program is establishing systems for surveillance of vector borne diseases and antimicrobial resistance, conducting activities to improve antimicrobial treatment practices, and building capacity to control vector-borne diseases. Extensive baseline assessments are being carried out; training on vector-borne diseases, laboratory skills, surveillance systems and rational drug practices have been initiated; and prevention programs are being developed. The infectious disease program is also linked to the a regional infectious disease initiative includes a variety of cross-border and regional activities to build networks, establish common standards, share information and resources as well as to coordinate cross-border prevention and control.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As a result of a program-wide review in 1999, the Population, Health and Nutrition (PHN) program is being streamlined to bring a more focused approach to all activities, while attempting to maintain critically needed impact if resources are reduced. In the new strategy our programs will be more cost effective and target oriented. At the lower levels being discussed some of our activities will be scaled back or phased out.

Other Donor Programs:

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and USAID work very closely in the family planning program, with UNFPA taking a greater role in Ministry of Health data management and contraceptive procurement. KfW (German bank) is co-funding the Commercial Retail Sales (CRS) project that socially markets condoms, contraceptives and Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS). There has been increasing cooperation with WHO on the infectious diseases program for co-funding of workshops and collaboration on activities. UNICEF, WHO and AusAID are actively support national child health and nutrition programs. In addition, USAID has been an active partner in the multi-donor and Ministry of Health, health sector assessment which included: Ministry of Health, German Technical Assistance (GTZ), Department of International Development (DFID), UNICEF and the World Bank.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID works in four areas, family planning, child survival, HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases. Our principle partners for each activity are: child survival - John Snow Inc.(JSI) and international NGOs which include Save the Children/US, The Asia Foundation, CARE, and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency; HIV/AIDS - Family Health International/AIDS Prevention and Control (FHI/AIDSCAP II) project with local NGOs; ID - the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Environmental Health Project of Deloitte, Touche, Tohmatsu, Management Sciences for Health, International Center for Diarrheal Disease and Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR, B), and United States Pharmacopeia (USP); and family planning - FHI/Center for Health and Population Research, Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), AVSC, Johns Hopkins University and JSI/FPLM.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced fertility and improved maternal and child health			
Objective ID: 367-002-01			
Approved: 6/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: IR 2.1: Increased use of quality family planning services			
Indicator: IR 2.1.2: Annual couple-years of protection (CYP) for MOH and USAID-supported programs			
Unit of Measure: Couple-years of protection	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: MOH's logistics management information system; and NGO and private sector progress reports.	1995 (B)	NA	a) 730,000 a1) 105,000 a2) 426,000 b) 100,000
Indicator/Description: Number used to estimate protection provided by family planning services during a one-year period, based upon volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed to clients during that period and disaggregated by type of service that USAID/Nepal supports: a) All MOH-supported services; a1) NGO sites; a2) 21 priority districts; b) private outlets.	1996	a) 803,000 a1) 116,000 a2) 469,000 b) 110,000	a) 798,375 a1) 166,832 a2) 478,122 b) 112,680
	1997	a) 883,000 a1) 127,000 a2) 515,000 b) 121,000	a) 946,833 a1) 217,906 a2) 572,114 b) 111,113
	1998	a) 972,000 a1) 140,000 a2) 567,000 b) 133,000	a) 1,028,877 a1) 153,530 a2) 640,677 b) 158,645
	1999	a) 1,069,000 a1) 154,000 a2) 524,000 b) 146,000	a) 1,066,441 a1) 139,031 a2) 650,103 b) 190,844
Comments: Please note that the CYP targets for 2001 and 2002 have been revised at the recommendation of a USAID/Washington Strategy Review Team. USAID/Nepal anticipates that CYP figures will increase by 5% per year. Figures provided are based on the Nepali fiscal year (July 17, 1998 to July 16, 1999). Note there is overlap between the categories of all MOH supported services (a), NGO sites (a1) and the 21 priority districts (a2), so these figures are not additive.	2000	a) 1,176,000 a1) 169,000 a2) 586,000 b) 161,000	NA
	2001	a) 1,234,800 a1) 177,450 a2) 615,300 b) 169,050	NA
	2002 (T)	a) 1,296,540 a1) 186,323 a2) 646,065 b) 177,503	NA
The MOH-supported services and NGO sites CYP are slightly lower than their targets, but the total national CYP target has been achieved because there is notable CYP increase in private sector outlets.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced fertility and improved maternal and child health			
Objective ID: 367-002-01			
Approved: 6/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: IR 2.3: Increased use of selected maternal and child health services			
Indicator: IR 2.3.1: Children receiving vitamin A supplementation on a regular basis.			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of children	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Minisurveys conducted by the Nepali Technical Assistance Group (NTAG) in collaboration with the MOH.	1993 (B)	40% (8 districts)	90% (8 districts)
	1994	40% (12 districts)	90% (12 districts)
Indicator/Description: Percentage of children in target areas aged 6-60 months who have received a vitamin A capsule on the preceding semi-annual national capsule distribution day.	1995	50% (23 districts)	86% (23 districts)
	1996	60% (32 districts)	87% (32 districts)
Comments: Expansion of the National Vitamin A Program exceeds target districts, with high levels of coverage maintained even in the districts where the program was introduced more than five years ago and which now receive little external assistance in these activities. The impact of the Maoist insurgency may hamper expansion of the program into some of the remaining 16 districts. Apart from this issue and assuming sufficiency of resources, we are confident that full national scale implementation can be achieved by 2002.	1997	86% (32 districts)	92% (32 districts)
	1998	70% (42 districts)	92% (42 districts)
	1999	70% (52 districts)	94% (59 districts)
	2000	80% (62 districts)	NA
	2001	80% (72 districts)	NA
	2002 (T)	80% (75 districts)	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced fertility and improved maternal and child health	
Objective ID: 367-002-01	
Approved: 6/95	Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal
Result Name: IR 2.3: Increased use of selected maternal and child health services	
Indicator: IR 2.3.3: Children with pneumonia symptoms given appropriate treatment in intervention districts.	
Unit of Measure: Percentage of children	16, 1995-July 15, 1996). This indicator has been adjusted for the Nepali fiscal year (it was 86% for the 1996 calendar year) and includes the six months reported in 1995.
Source: John Snow, Inc. reports.	
Indicator/Description: Percentage of children 0-60 months old with pneumonia symptoms referred or treated appropriately by a community health worker in intervention districts.	
Comments: Expansion of the program is proceeding gradually due to the limited MOH capacity for training, monitoring and supervision. Community-based Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMC) is now being introduced in several districts and this package of services will over time supercede separate diarrhea and ARI case-management in all program districts. Appropriate treatment for pneumonia previously defined as the patient having received a third-day follow-up visit by a community health worker, is now defined as the health worker (a) marking consistent age and dose of the antibiotic (cotrimoxazole) in the ARI register or (b) marking third-day follow-up and outcome in the ARI register. Data will be collected during routine supervisory visits and will cover the previous ten register records. *The community-based ARI program began in 1995. The 70% which was reported for 1995 was based on only six months of data (July-December 1995). **1996 data is for the Nepali fiscal year (July	

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	70%* (4 districts)
1996	55% (4 districts)	84%** (4 districts)
1997	60% (4 districts)	78% (4 districts)
1998	60% (6 districts)	(a) 87% (b) 79% (6 districts)
1999	60%	(a) 94%

	(8 districts)	(b) 78% (8 districts)
2000	60% (10 districts)	NA
2001	60% (12 districts)	NA
2002 (T)	60% (14 districts)	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reduced fertility and improved maternal and child health			
Objective ID: 367-002-01			
Approved: 6/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: Reduced fertility and improved maternal and child health			
Indicator: IR 2.3: Condom use by persons with high-risk behaviors in target areas.			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of commercial sex workers (CSWs) and clients.	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: AIDSCAP I & II periodic surveys.	1994 (B)	NA	(L)
Indicator/Description: Percentage of CSWs and clients in target area reporting condom use consistently and during last intercourse of risk: a) = CSW; b) = clients; L= last use; C= consistent use.			(C)
			a: 35% 13% b: 34% 21%
Comments: The 1998 results represent findings from the first wave of a behavioral surveillance survey conducted in the expanded 16-district project area. These results indicate that reported condoms levels continue to climb. Overall increases in this indicator have been impressive, especially considering that 7 of the 16 districts covered were new to the program in 1998. Notably, last use of condoms among clients has improved from 34% in 1994, 41% in 1996, to 70% in 1999. Consistent use among CSWs has also improved steadily – from 13% in 1994, to 27% in 1996, to 41% in 1999. Clearly, activities focused on the original 9 districts have penetrated into the expanded project area. This indicator remains our best overall indicator for HIV/AIDS activities. We continue to explore alternatives.	1996-1997 (T)	(L) (C) a: 60% N/A b: 60% N/A	(L) (C) a: 61% 27% b: 41% 31%
	1998 (B)	(L) (C) a: 50% 15% b: 40% 20%	(L) (C) a: 62% 33% b: 58% 30%
	1999	(L) (C) a: 55% 25% b: 45% 30%	(L) (C) a: 67% 41% b: 70% 40%
	2000	(L) (C) a: 60% 35% b: 55% 40%	NA
	2001	(L) (C) a: 65% 50% b: 65%	NA

	50%	
2002	(L) (C) a: 70% 50%	NA

	b: 75% 50%	
--	---------------	--

Text for SO3

Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal

Objective ID: 367-003-01

Objective Name: Increased Women's Empowerment

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Performance has been strong, as noted in the performance data tables. Initial results demonstrate that making the combination of the program's three components available to participating groups of women has an overall impact greater than the components individually – behavioral change reflecting true individual and group empowerment.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

The SO3 Women's Empowerment Program contributes directly to the Agency objectives of strengthening the rule of law and human rights of women, and developing a politically active civil society. The primary link of the program to the MPP and U.S. national interests is democracy and human right, as women's involvement in political life promotes democracy and good governance. The program is also a major contributor to synergy among the Mission's SOs. The women's economic groups, which this program strengthens, creates broader constituencies for USAID's programs under Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. For example, women's increased awareness of their rights will help reduce problems of women and girl trafficking and associated levels of HIV/AIDS, as well as eliminate impediments to economic growth such as unchecked population increases. Women's increased involvement in economic life supports broad-based growth for the country as a whole with long-term economic impact.

This program empowers women to improve their own well-being and that of their families and communities. SO3 interventions offering basic literacy skills, knowledge of legal rights and advocacy techniques, and economic knowledge and participation, provide the basis for women to empower themselves. Women will significantly increase their influence on household decisions, shift household spending more towards family well-being, and act collectively for social change, often by engaging with local government and community leaders. SO3's direct customers are more than 100,000 Nepali women in 21 districts across the entire border with India in southern Nepal.

Key Results:

Last year the program said it would report on 1999 performance in literacy, legal rights, savings, and collective actions; these tables are included. However, as predicted in last year's R4, the program also notes that 1999 survey data at the SO level indicate significant increases have occurred in women's decision-making within the household as well as the number of collective actions undertaken by the women. Similarly, IR level performance in the two critical economic areas (the number of loans taken and microenterprises begun or expanded by the women) has been very strong.

A 1999 external review concluded that the early impact of the program "...suggests it is a powerful set of interventions with great promise for individual, community, and national development...This impact may have profound implications in terms of women's participation in community and national development, as well as for future gender development efforts."

Perhaps most importantly, the initial results demonstrate that making the combination of the program's three components available to participating groups of women has an overall impact greater than the components individually – behavioral change reflecting true individual and group empowerment."

This external review also concluded that the program had already had a measurable impact on all three dimensions of women's empowerment. Women participants: i) talk more with their husbands about key household decisions and have more confidence in taking decisions themselves; ii) demonstrate clear tendencies to invest more income in savings and productive endeavors in order to generate income for future well-being; and iii) undertake more collective actions in their immediate wards and are beginning to interact in the broader community.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance has been strong, as noted in the following performance data tables. All targets were adjusted to reflect 1999 as the first year of the planned three-year program, thereby reflecting the actual field implementation of the program.

MIS and survey data indicate that all SO and IR target levels are in the expected directions. Two SO-level targets were significantly exceeded in the first year. The target for collective actions was exceeded two-fold, even though less than half the expected number of women completed this intervention. These data will be reported on next year. Also, the change in household decision-making levels was three times expected; the key will be to maintain or increase that level of change. However, this indicator requires a special survey and cannot be collected by project MIS. The cost of such a survey mandates that household decision-making will not be reported on in next year's R4, but will be reported in the 2004 R4, the final report for this program. For methodological reasons the third SO indicator "number of households increasing spending on well-being" was converted to the "percentage shift in expenditures to well-being" categories. Because targets have not yet been established for the measurement of that indicator, it will not be reported in this R4; however, that year one results are positive, showing a small but definite shift away from non-well-being expenditures. This indicator also requires a special survey and will be reported after further consultations with Washington, in the final year of reporting

All women completed the initial literacy intervention and went on to the other, literacy-based interventions of the program. 104,000 participating women passed the literacy test in this first year of implementation (85% pass rate). When compared to a 30% combined failure and drop-out rate in the 6 month program more commonly used in Nepal, this intervention is showing very good progress; to have expected all to pass immediately was unrealistic. All 120,000 women are expected to pass before the end of the program. Results thus far have confirmed the effectiveness of the shorter (roughly one-half of most other approaches), more cost-effective self-study literacy curriculum when reinforced by further literacy practice in the other components of the program. In a country where literacy rates for women have yet to reach much above the one-third mark, this is a significant development lesson-learned.

Only 53% of the expected number of women began and completed the legal rights and advocacy intervention in 1999, due to subcontracting problems with NGOs, as well as timing complications in sequencing the interventions. Year-end performance is 43% of the expected number of women passing the test. As the actual pass rate was 82%, it is clear that this is totally due to the much smaller number of women who were able to complete the program in the first year. The intervention will be fully on track by the end of 2000.

By the end of 1999, 99.5% of all participating women were actively depositing savings at least once a month, accumulating a fund of more than \$1 million; over \$2.4 million in small loans at an average annual interest rate of 25% have been taken out. The total loan size is higher than savings for two reasons: some loans have been repaid and the money loaned out again, and some women have accessed external sources of credit. The 56,000 microenterprises begun or expanded by participating women exceeded the 1999 target by 17%.

Performance through the end of the program is expected to be strong (absent additional significant NGO problems). The program initially expected a 17% drop out rate after the first two interventions due to marriage, illness, family moves and other changes in family circumstances. Drop-out rate for these reasons was actually less than 1%. However, serious management problems with some local implementing NGOs have forced the suspension of some programs, reducing numbers of participating women by 7,000.

This year Government of Nepal (GON) consulted with WEP regarding a newly proposed nationwide women's empowerment/income generation program called Jagriti ("awareness" in Nepali). Jagriti has been allocated an initial budget of U.S. \$1 million in GON funds and is scheduled to start in 2000. At the request of the GON, USAID provided lessons learned and technical advice for this new national program, including advising against providing subsidized loans under the program. USAID is in dialogue with the GON to reduce potential geographical overlap between the start-up Jagriti program and the established USAID program sites which could interfere with next year's implementation in the USAID program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

After consultations with Washington last fall, it was agreed that this program will end September 2001. By that date, the mission expects that SO3 will have achieved all of its targets. There will be aggressive work with the GON and other donors to market and transfer the lessons learned, the approaches, and the materials developed and proven under this program. Components from this program will also be utilized in synergistic activities under the new proposed "Special Objective 5: Strengthening Governance through Citizen Participation in Political and Economic Affairs" in the new strategy.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is the recognized leader in supporting the empowerment of Nepali women. UNICEF programs target women for health, water, education and advocacy. The Asian Development Bank has started a new program on microcredit for women. Many donors offer small programs that include a gender focus, but no other donor uses empowerment as a theme to structure assistance which targets women.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Pact and The Asia Foundation (TAF) are SO3's major grantees.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased women's empowerment			
Objective ID: 367-003-01			
Approved: 6/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: IR 3.1: Increased women's literacy			
Indicator: IR 3.1.1: Women who are literate at a basic level			
Unit of Measure: Women	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Program Management Information System (Pact, The Asia Foundation)	1998 (B)	24,000	30,000*
	1999	120,000	104,000
Indicator/Description: Cumulative number of targeted women passing literacy tests in the women's empowerment program.	2000	120,000	NA
	2001	---	
Comments: All groups entering the program contain a mix of literate, semi-literate, and illiterate women.			
1999 was the first year of implementation. As expected, all women completed the literacy program; however, only 85% passed the test when taken for the first time. Initial literacy learning is reinforced by further literacy practice in the other components of the program. By the end of the program, all targeted women will have passed the test.			
*This reflects the number enrolled in the literacy intervention in December 1998, the first month of implementation.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased women's empowerment			
Objective ID: 367-003-01			
Approved: 6/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: IR 3.3: Strengthened women's economic participation			
Indicator: IR 3.3.1: Women becoming active members of savings and credit groups			
Unit of Measure:	Year	Planned	Actual
a) women savers	1998 (B)		a) 88,000
b) women borrowers			b) 16,000
Source: Program Management Information System (Pact, The Asia Foundation)	1999	a) 120,000 b) 21,000	a.) 122,000 b.) 38,000
Indicator/Description: a) Number of targeted women actively saving (depositing at least once a month)	2000	b) 47,000	NA
	2001	b) 70,500	NA
b) Number of targeted women actively borrowing (holding a loan)			
<p>Comments: The 1998 baseline numbers represent the December enrollment of women members of savings and credit organizations who were required to be actively saving. The savers target is then, essentially, the number of participants in the program and will not be reported in the future. The 1999 actual savings figure represents over 99% of the women participating.</p> <p>Women were very interested in this route for increasing household incomes. In 1999, roughly two-thirds of the loans reported were taken from the group savings pool; one-third were taken from outside, commercial sources. 8% of the women took loans from both sources. Average loan interest rate was 25%, significantly above the subsidized rates of most women's economic development programs in Nepal. Internal and external loans taken in 1999 total over \$2.4 million. Approximately 1% (fewer than 2000 women) are in arrears.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased women's empowerment			
Objective ID: 367-003-01			
Approved: 6/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: Increased women's empowerment			
Indicator: 3.3. Collective actions for social change initiated by targeted women.			
Unit of Measure: Actions	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Baseline survey and periodic follow-up surveys as part of the Management Information System (Pact, The Asia Foundation)	1997 (B)		171,000
	1998		*
	1999	23,000	46,000
Indicator/Description: Cumulative number of collective actions for social change initiated by targeted women. Collective actions means a series of steps or actions taken by a group of two or more women to achieve a public, social change in the areas of increased social welfare, community development, and political participation. This does not include steps taken for an individual's well-being or by a single individual.	2000	104,000	
	2001	210,000	
Comments: *Baseline data are inflated, as the survey did not use the same definition of collective actions as is currently being used. Baseline is for reference only.			
Targets are lower than baseline because they reflect rigorous interventions emphasizing the quality and effectiveness of the collective actions.			
Program "planned" and "actual" figures are cumulative but do NOT include this baseline figure.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased women's empowerment			
Objective ID: 367-003-01			
Approved: 6/95		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: Increased women's legal rights awarenesss and advocacy			
Indicator: 3.2.1. Women who know their basic legal rights.			
Unit of Measure: Women	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Program Management Information System (Pact, The Asia Foundation)	1998		0
	1999	19,000	8,200
Indicator/Description: Cumulative number of targeted women passing a test on their basic legal rights in the USAID/Nepal-sponsored women's empowerment program	2000	80,000	
	2001	108,000	
Comments: Target numbers have been amended to reflect 1999 as the first year of implementation (e.g., the 1998 target became the 1999 target, etc.).			

Text for SpO4

Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal

Objective ID: 367-004-01

Objective Name: Increased Private Sector Participation and Investment in Environmentally and Socially Sound Hydropower

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: This program is on track and has achieved several important milestones in the last eighteen months, as demonstrated by the progress on all indicators.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Open Markets

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

Summary of the SO:

The primary link of this SpO to Agency objectives is the promotion of environmentally sound energy. It supports the MPP goals of more open markets, reduced global warming and a

sustainable world environment. Hydropower development provides a clean, renewable, and environmentally friendly source of power to an energy hungry region while promoting international business. This will also reduce Nepal's dependence on foreign donors, improve quality of life in Nepal, and strengthen regional cooperation.

Nepal's tremendous hydropower potential, believed to be in the region of 83,000 Megawatts (MW), provides the most promising longer-term economic growth opportunity for the country and a source of clean energy for the region. This program is helping the Government of Nepal (GON) to improve policies and procedures and to strengthen the capacity of Nepal's lead institution - the Electricity Development Department (EDD) (formerly the Electricity Development Centre) to promote and regulate socially and environmentally sound private sector investment in hydropower. Program results to date provide the foundation for continued progress toward developing Nepal's hydropower potential.

Currently, fewer than 15% of Nepal's 22 million people have access to electricity, and Nepal currently cannot meet even its relatively low peak demand of 325 MW. Nepal's demand for power is outstripping supply by more than 30MW (9.2%) per year. India is a good potential market for Nepal's excess hydropower as it is experiencing critical energy shortages and is dependent upon environmentally unsound means of generating power. The program is on track in its first eighteen months of implementation.

Key Results:

The number of private sector companies progressing towards hydropower development has increased from two in 1997 to five in 1999. In addition, private financial commitments for environmentally and socially sound hydropower investments increased from \$278 million in 1998 to \$303 million in 1999. Although this was below the target, there are at least two additional projects in the pipeline being affected by delays in the establishment of the World Bank's Power Development Fund (PDF). Progress was also made on other indicators including the number of survey licenses issued and feasibility studies completed. Four Environmental Impact Analyses and Social Impact Analyses (EIA/SIAs) were planned for 1999, however, only three were approved due to delays in complying with the new, more rigorous evaluation methodologies now being used by the EDD. However, the number of public hearings with local stakeholders exceeded the planned target of seven by two.

Performance and Prospects:

To help Nepal tap its tremendous hydropower potential, USAID provides training and technical assistance to the GON's Electricity Development Department to 1) develop supportive policies and procedures for hydropower investment; 2) improve the "one window" facility for investment; 3) monitor investor compliance with social and environmental mitigation requirements; 4) increase use of competitive contracting procedures; and 5) improve Nepal's capacity to negotiate and sign equitable power purchase agreements and power supply contracts with international and local private power developers.

To bolster environmental and social soundness of hydropower investment, USAID is strengthening local capability to conduct social and environmental impact assessments. Four new public hearings for hydropower projects were conducted in 1999 with local stakeholders and NGOs, bringing the total to nine. Concerns expressed in the hearings will be incorporated into

mitigation plans. This reflects more rigorous environmental and social impact assessments introduced with USAID assistance.

Implementation progress continues to be robust despite setbacks resulting from continued government weakness and delays in approval of the World Bank's Power Development Fund (PDF). Nevertheless, several important milestones were achieved in the last 18 months, since the start of the project. These include commitments by three more Independent Power Producers (IPPs) for projects valued at \$65 million, bringing the total private investments to over \$303 million to date. In 1999, one new IPP committed to invest \$25 million for a 14 MW project. The program encourages more public hearings in the investment process thereby improving transparency and assuring that needs of local residents are heard and addressed. A highlight for 1999 was a commitment by the newly elected majority government to review and redraft the existing hydropower policy. This was a result of a USAID-sponsored workshop and recommendations made by the Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. USAID funded consultants were also influential in these activities.

SpO4 activities also include a U.S. Energy Association (USEA) partnership program under which USEA will help U.S. utility companies develop long-term cooperative relationships with the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) and, in the future, with Nepal's first private utility company. This will promote the transfer of the U.S. industry's best energy technologies to Nepali utilities as well as provide long-term business relationships for international companies. Similar partnerships with public regulatory bodies in the U.S. will be promoted. NEA delegates met with potential U.S. partner utilities in 1999. Representatives from U.S. utilities are expected to visit Nepal in the coming months with an intent of entering into a possible partnership program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Given the importance of hydropower to Nepal's development, and the success of the current program, USAID/Nepal is proposing to upgrade hydropower assistance from a Special Objective to a Strategic Objective under its new strategy. This new SO will address the long-term energy needs of Nepal and complement the South Asian Regional Initiative on Energy (SARI/E), which was launched in FY 2000. Regional cooperation and trade in clean energy offers great potential for advancing sustainable economic development in South Asia, and significant investment opportunities for domestic and international private companies. It will also address the issues of global warming through promoting clean energy exports from Nepal, thereby replacing polluting energy supplies elsewhere in South Asia. A critical assumption of SARI/E is the continuation of the bilateral energy programs which will address the specific country issues of improved policy and regulatory frameworks, energy sector reforms, institutional strengthening and capacity building for both domestic and export markets.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID continued to participate substantively with the World Bank and the GON regarding the establishment of the World Bank's Power Development Fund (PDF) which will be in place by 2001. USAID consultants are assisting the GON in completing the implementation guidelines for the PDF, the model Request for Qualifications and other PDF design documents. The PDF and the USAID program will be mutually supportive in the development of hydropower in Nepal. The PDF will provide \$175 million in funds -- \$100 million to leverage private investments in

hydropower generation at an expected ratio of 3:1, and \$75 million to improve Nepal's power transmission and distribution system. The Asian Development Bank is complementing this effort by funding transmission, distribution and rural electrification schemes. NORAD (Norwegian Aid), Finland, the United Nations Development Program and GTZ (German Aid) are addressing off-grid rural electrification by implementing micro-hydro projects. Canada is providing assistance on a broad-based Water Resources Strategy as part of its long-term assistance to the Water and Energy Commission Secretariat.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Current partners are the Ministry of Water Resources (Electricity Development Department), International Resources Group, Ltd., Nepal Electricity Authority, and the United States Energy Association (USEA).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased private sector participation and investment in environmentally and socially sound hydropower			
Objective ID: 367-004-01			
Approved: 11/97		Country/Organization: USAID /Nepal	
Result Name: Increased private sector participation and investment in environmentally and socially sound hydropower			
Indicator: IR 4.1: Private financial commitments for hydropower project development			
Unit of Measure: Millions of U.S. Dollars	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Electricity Development Department (EDD)	1997 (B)	NA	238
	1998	275	278
Indicator/Description: Cumulative total of U.S. dollars (millions) in financial commitments by private financing institutions for development of hydropower projects.	1999	325	303
	2000	400	NA
	2001 (T)	475	NA
Comments: SpO4's scheduled completion date is 2001. USAID/Nepal is proposing to convert this from an SpO to an SO in the new strategy for 2001-2005. Pending approval of the strategy, the next R4 will show new indicators and targets through 2005.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased private sector participation and investment in environmentally and socially sound hydropower			
Objective ID: 367-004-01			
Approved: 11/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: IR 4.1: Improved enabling environment for private sector investment in hydropower			
Indicator: IR 4.1.1: Private sector projects progressing towards hydropower investments			
Unit of Measure: Cumulative total number of projects which have passed important stages towards completion of a private hydropower project	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997 (B)	NA	a) 2 b) 2 c) 2 d) 2
Source: Electricity Development Department (EDD)	1998	a) 3	a) 5
Indicator/Description: a) Stage 1 - survey license issued b) Stage 2 - construction license requested c) Stage 3 - feasibility study completed d) Stage 4 - financial closure		b)3 c) 2 d) 2	b) 3 c) 3 d) 2
Comments: All numbers are cumulative and track the progress of a private proposal from the initial granting of a survey license through financial closure which signals the beginning of construction. The target numbers are cumulative and include two projects currently under construction. SpO4's scheduled completion date is 2001. USAID/Nepal is proposing to convert this from an SpO to an SO in the new strategy for 2001-2005. Pending approval of the strategy, the next R4 will show new indicators and targets through 2005.	1999	a) 4 b) 4 c) 3 d) 3	a) 15 b) 4 c) 7 d) 3
	2000	a) 5 b) 5 c) 4 d) 4	NA
	2001 (T)	a) 6 b) 6 c) 5 d) 5	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased private sector participation and investment in environmentally and socially sound hydropower			
Objective ID: 367-004-01			
Approved: 11/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: Increased private sector participation and investment in environmentally and socially sound hydropower			
Indicator: IR 4.2: Environmental/Social Impact Assessments for hydropower proposals			
Unit of Measure: Number of Environmental/Social Impact Assessments	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997 (B)	NA	2
Source: Electricity Development Department (EDD)	1998	3	3
	1999	4	3
Indicator/Description: Cumulative number of Environmental/Social Impact Assessments approved by Ministry of Water Resources in accordance with GON regulations.	2000	5	NA
	2001 (T)	6	NA
<p>Comments: A major goal of this Special Objective is to ensure that hydropower investors adequately address environmental and social impacts of hydropower projects. Environmental and Social Impact Assessments will be carried out in accordance with the GON's Environment Protection Act of 1997 and the Environment Conservation Rules of 1997.</p> <p>SpO4's scheduled completion date is 2001. USAID/Nepal is proposing to convert this from an SpO to an SO in the new strategy for 2001-2005. Pending approval of the strategy, the next R4 will show new indicators and targets through 2005.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased private sector participation and investment in environmentally and socially sound hydropower			
Objective ID: 367-004-01			
Approved: 11/97		Country/Organization: USAID/Nepal	
Result Name: IR 4.2: Increased environmental and social soundness in hydropower investments			
Indicator: IR 4.2.1: Public hearings for hydropower projects conducted with local stakeholders and NGOs			
Unit of Measure: Number of Hearings	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Electricity Development Department (EDD)	1997 (B)	NA	4
	1998	5	5
Indicator/Description: Cumulative number of public hearings held by private sector hydropower companies.	1999	7	9
	2000	9	NA
	2001 (T)	11	NA
Comments: If the government and private sector companies hold more hearings in the local communities, the local stakeholders and Nepali NGOs will have more of an opportunity to voice their concerns.			
SpO4's scheduled completion date is 2001. USAID/Nepal is proposing to convert this from an SpO to an SO in the new strategy for 2001-2005. Pending approval of the strategy, the next R4 will show new indicators and targets through 2005.			

R4 Part III: Resource Request

Rationale for program resource level and SO allocations. Include reasons for significant increases/decreases in OYB/CP levels established on the basis of last year's R4.

Following normal guidance, as modified to fit the fact that USAID/Nepal is submitting a new strategy at the same time as this R4, we are using actual levels for FY2000, Congressional Presentation levels for FY2001, and the medium or base level of the strategy scenarios given to us by ANE Bureau for FY2002. It is anticipated that FY2001 levels will be lower than what was included in the CP.

SO allocations for all years are consistent with the directions taken in the new strategy, which largely follow agreed upon priorities with Washington. The exception is the two special objectives proposed by the Mission beginning in FY2001 to integrate our new strategy. Under the new strategy, SO1 would end after FY2002, SO3 after FY2001, and the current SpO4 would become SO4 by FY2002. Since the new strategy represents a significant change in overall objectives, this represents a change from the previous year's R4.

Ways in which performance influenced resource decisions

As indicated in the preceding results sections extremely positive results such as those under SpO4 have helped support the extension and expansion of this activity into an SO. The phase out of SO1, and changes to SO2 are driven by resource constraints or changes in priorities, not performance. Similarly, SO3 is being ended more or less on schedule because of resource constraints, not because of any lack of success.

Relationship of the program request to OE and staffing requirement, including "critical" staffing requirements and justification of resource requests (program, workforce, or OE) that exceed bureau assigned control levels.

Based on FY2000 levels, staffing and OE levels remain relatively stable or declined slightly, but not nearly as much as the anticipated program funding levels three years ago. After a steady decline in all categories of staff over the past ten years, marked by abrupt decreases in FSN staff during 1996 and 1997, USAID/Nepal has been reviewing and selectively adding to our local staff over the past year. This has had three objectives:

- To correct potentially serious vulnerabilities in procurement and property management systems left with too few staff to have minimal cross-checks and divisions of responsibility. In addition to structural vulnerabilities, several positions have been habitually putting in overtime to keep up with their workload. This should cease with the selected staff increases made, and the reduction of overtime should at least partially compensate for the cost of the added position.

- To make adjustments between OE and program funded staff to ensure that we are using the most appropriate source of funding for all staff under current guidance, and
- To rebuild professional FSN capability in areas critical to activity management, policy dialogue with the GON and other donors, and to strengthening our ability to carry out donor coordination and collaboration in key areas. This is a critical step for our program capabilities, but also to ensure that the Mission has the future staffing flexibility to shift duties to experienced FSN professionals.

The resulting staff levels, accommodated within *manage-to-budget* principles will peak in the current fiscal year (2000) and may be adjusted over the strategy period, as determined by the focus of the SOs and future funding levels.

Justification for increases and decreases exceeding 5%

Object Classes 11.1, 11.5, and 11.8. Increases are a result of (1) artificially low FSN salary payments in FY 2000 stemming from the changes in the Agency's forward funding policy (less than 12 months funded) and, (2) a budgeted annual change in line with historical increases-averaging 15 percent over the past three years.

Object Class 12.. Increases of 11 and 6 percent respectively are attributable to education allowances as budgeted for USDH personnel assigned to post for FY 2001 and projected for FY 2002, and to a budgeted increase in FSN PSC benefits for FY 2001 given high inflation in benefit categories.

Object Class 22 reflects a large decrease in FY 2001 (33%) followed by a partial rebound in FY 2002 attributed to the normal year-to-year volatility associated with USDH assignments. FY 2000 costs are abnormally high with a 37% staff turnover. Two of these assignments are to Washington and post funds both the incoming and departing transfers.

Object Class 23 reflects increases which correspond to recent utility rate increases implemented by the GON-some exceeding 25%. The Government has also forewarned users to expect a similar increase next year.

Object class 25.3 reflects the FY 2002 addition of security costs in the USAID portion of the ICASS budget which are currently being funded by the Department of State using "security supplemental" funds.

Capital Investment Fund Budget

Object classes 22 and 31 reflect the transfer of information technology procurements and the associated freight costs to the capital investment budget.

Object class 32 includes funds in both FY 2001 and FY 2002 for building renovation purposes. Mission offices are located in a USG owned building more than 60 years old and, while the budget provides funds for routine maintenance, OE funds have not been sufficient to accomplish

needed renovations to improve energy efficiency and provide needed security posture. Meanwhile the GON increased electricity tariffs by 25% and is forecasting a similar increase for next year. The budgeted renovations should enable energy savings sufficient to offset these increases. Additionally the funds would provide a secure energy backup for critical computer systems and security lighting.

Inconsistencies between pipeline levels as of September 30, 1999 and agency forward funding guidelines presented in ADS section 602 that pipelines should cover 12-24 months of planned expenditures.

SO 1. This SO has a pipeline of \$10.025 million at the end of FY99, and based on our new strategy will receive no additional funding. This pipeline will be used over the next 30 months to complete activities which fulfill previous commitments. All expenditures will end in late FY2002.

SO 2. This SO has a pipeline of \$10.126 million at the end of FY99. This is slightly high if compared to the average of the past three year's expenditures, but is only sufficient to forward fund this activity for slightly over 12 months as estimated FY2000 expenditure rates..

SO 3. This SO has a pipeline of \$3.595 million at the end of FY99, approximately 14 months of expenditures. All funds under this SO will fully spent by the end of FY2001 and this SO will be completed.

SpO 4. This SpO has a pipeline of \$1.535 million at the end of FY99, representing roughly 15 months of planned expenditures. This total combined with FY2000 obligations this will be sufficient to complete planned SpO4 activities by the end of FY2001. The activities will be continued and expanded under SO4 which will be put in place during FY2001.

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 2 : Reduced Fertility and Improved and Safeguarded Health of Nepali Families							
	936-3038.01 - Family Planning Logistics Management (FPLM/CDC)	Medium-high	10/97 - 9/02	----	100	----	----
	936-3052.02 - Information, Education, and Communication Support Project (IEC) (JHU/PCS)	High	11/95 - 11/02	----	400	----	----
	936-3057 - Central Contraceptive Procurement (CCP)	High	1990 - 2003	----	1,950	----	1,050
	936-3068 - Program for Voluntary Surgical Contraception and Related Services (AVSC International)	High	9/98 - 8/03	----	650	----	----
	936-3069.01 - Training in Reproductive Health III (JHPIEGO Corporation)	High	9/98 - 9/03	----	500	----	----
	936-3070 - Population Leaders Program (PLP/PHI)	High	7/99 - 7/04	----	250	----	----
	936-3079 - Contraceptive Technology Research (CTR/FHI)	Medium-low	9/95 - 8/05	----	75	----	----
	936-3082.01 - LINKAGES: Breastfeeding and LAM, and Related Maternal and Young Child Nutrition (AED)	Medium-low	11/96 - 10/01	----	75	----	----
	936-3083.01 - MEASURE DHS+ (Macro International, Inc.)	High	10/97 - 9/02	----	400	----	----
	936-3084.03 - PVO/NGO Networks ENABLE (CEDPA)	Medium-high	2/98 - 2/03	----	450	----	----
	936-3085 - Commercial Market Strategies (CMS) (Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu)	Medium	10/98 - 9/03	----	100	----	----
	936-3089.01 - DELIVER (TBD)	Medium-high	5 years	----	100	----	100
	936-3092.01 - Maternal and Neonatal Health Program (MNH) (JHPIEGO Corporation)	Medium	10/98 - 9/03	----	550	----	100
	936-5970 - Technical Advisors in AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS) (CEDPA)	High	N/A	----	275	----	275
	936-5986.06 - Child Health Research: Centre for Health and Population Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR/B)	Medium	1/96 - 12/00	----	100	----	----
	936-5992.02 - Applied Research in Child Survival Services: Quality Assurance (QA) II (Center for Human Services)	Medium	9/96 - 9/01	----	50	----	----
	936-5994.10 - Environmental Health Project (EHP II) (Camp Dresser & McKee International)	High	6/99 - 6/04	----	1,300	----	1,475
	936-6004.09 - Health and Child Survival Fellows (HCSF) Program	High	10/97 - 9/02	----	275	----	275
	SO2 Subtotal			----	7,600	----	3,275
SO 4 : Increased Private Sector Investment in Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Hydropower Development							
	ENV-SSO3 - Energy Partnership Program Cooperative Agreement II (USE)	High	Sep-02	----	100	----	100
	ENV-IR3.2 - Renewable Energy Program Support Offices (REPSO/Winroc)	High	Apr-99	----	70	----	100
	SpO4 Subtotal			----	170	----	200
GRAND TOTAL				----	7,770	----	3,475

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low.

Program, Workforce and OE

(in a separate folder named Country02R2b_data; enter data and print separately)

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: NEPAL
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Today's Actual Level

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
SO 1: Increased Sustainable Production and Sales of Forest and High-Value Agricultural Products															
	Bilateral	0												4,000	6,025
	Field Spt	300										300		450	300
		300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	4,450	6,325
SO 2: Reduced Fertility and Improved and Safeguarded Health of Nepali Families															
	Bilateral	7,325					2,750	1,125		1,950	1,500			8,500	8,951
	Field Spt	6,175					3,750	375	2,000	50				8,875	6,175
		13,500	0	0	0	0	6,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	1,500	0	0	17,375	15,126
SO 3: Increased Women's Empowerment															
	Bilateral	1,900		1,500									400	3,000	2,495
	Field Spt	0												0	0
		1,900	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	3,000	2,495
SpO 4: Increased Private Sector Participation and Investment in Environmentally and Socially Sound Hydropower															
	Bilateral	1,200										1,200		1,100	1,635
	Field Spt	0												100	0
		1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	1,200	1,635
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		10,425	0	1,500	0	0	2,750	1,125	0	1,950	1,500	1,200	400	16,600	19,106
Total Field Support		6,475	0	0	0	0	3,750	375	2,000	50	0	300	0	9,425	6,475
TOTAL PROGRAM		16,900	0	1,500	0	0	6,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	400	26,025	25,581

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,500
Democracy	400
HCD	0
PHN	13,500
Environment	1,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	9,900
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	9,900
CSD Program	7,000
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Workforce Tables

Org USAID/Nepal End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2000 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SpO 4	SpO 5	SpO 6										
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1	1					4	2	1	1				4	8
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2			1			3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	1					2	2
Other FSN/TCN	1	1						2	5	8	18	4			35	37
Subtotal	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	10	10	19	5	0	0	44	50
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1	1					2							0	2
FSNs/TCNs	4	4	3	3				14							0	14
Subtotal	4	5	4	3	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Total Direct Workforce	7	7	5	3	0	0	0	22	10	10	19	5	0	0	44	66
TAACS		1						1							0	1
Fellows		2						2							0	2
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	10	5	3	0	0	0	25	10	10	19	5	0	0	44	69

Workforce Tables

Org USAID/Nepal End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1	1					4	2	1	1				4	8
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2			1			3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	1					2	2
Other FSN/TCN	1	1						2	5	8	18	4			35	37
Subtotal	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	10	10	19	5	0	0	44	50
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1	1					2							0	2
FSNs/TCNs	4	4	3	3				14							0	14
Subtotal	4	5	4	3	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Total Direct Workforce	7	7	5	3	0	0	0	22	10	10	19	5	0	0	44	66
TAACS		1						1							0	1
Fellows		2						2							0	2
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	10	5	3	0	0	0	25	10	10	19	5	0	0	44	69

Workforce Tables

Org USAID/Nepal End of year On-Board FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1	1					4	2	1	1				4	8
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2			1			3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0	1	1					2	2
Other FSN/TCN	1	1						2	5	8	18	4			35	37
Subtotal	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6	10	10	19	5	0	0	44	50
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1	1					2							0	2
FSNs/TCNs	4	4	3	3				14							0	14
Subtotal	4	5	4	3	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Total Direct Workforce	7	7	5	3	0	0	0	22	10	10	19	5	0	0	44	66
TAACS		1						1							0	1
Fellows		2						2							0	2
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	7	10	5	3	0	0	0	25	10	10	19	5	0	0	44	69

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission: USAID/Nepal

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93				
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	2	2	1	1
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12				
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25			1	1
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50	1	1	1	1
Education - 60				
General Dvpm. - 12*	1	1	1	1
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	8	8	8	8

***GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: [Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw](mailto:Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw) as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Nepal		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23367		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	17	0	17	20.3	0	20.3	23.3	0	23.3
	Subtotal OC 11.1	17	0	17	20.3	0	20.3	23.3	0	23.3
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	FNDH	14.6	0	14.6	16.5	0	16.5	16.5		16.5
	Subtotal OC 11.5	14.6	0	14.6	16.5	0	16.5	16.5	0	16.5
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	156.8	0	156.8	169	0	169	177	0	177
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	153.1	0	153.1	216.9	0	216.9	249.4	0	249.4
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	309.9	0	309.9	385.9	0	385.9	426.4	0	426.4
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	110.3	0	110.3	120	0	120	125	0	125
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	5.5	0	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	4.3	0	4.3	7.9	0	7.9	11.3	0	11.3
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	4.7	0	4.7	5	0	5	5.4	0	5.4
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	32.1	0	32.1	38.4	0	38.4	47.5	0	47.5
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	84.8	0	84.8	97.8	0	97.8	97.8	0	97.8
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	241.7	0	241.7	269.1	0	269.1	287	0	287

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	34	0	34	35.7	0	35.7	35.7	0	35.7
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	23.7	0	23.7	6	0	6	14	0	14
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	11.5	0	11.5	0	0	0	4.4	0	4.4
21.0	Home Leave Travel	19.3	0	19.3	34.4	0	34.4	25.1	0	25.1
21.0	R & R Travel	26.8	0	26.8	28.5	0	28.5	17.4	0	17.4
21.0	Education Travel	4.3	0	4.3	4.3	0	4.3	0	0	0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	11.8	0	11.8	13	0	13	9	0	9
21.0	Retirement Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	24.4	0	24.4	25.6	0	25.6	25.6	0	25.6
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	18.9	0	18.9	19.9	0	19.9	18.9	0	18.9
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	23.1	0	23.1	24.2	0	24.2	24.2	0	24.2
21.0	Assessment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	43.9	0	43.9	43.9	0	43.9	46.1	0	46.1
	Subtotal OC 21.0	241.7	0	241.7	235.5	0	235.5	220.4	0	220.4
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	86	0	86	25	0	25	60	0	60
22.0	Home Leave Freight	10	0	10	18.5	0	18.5	5.5	0	5.5
22.0	Retirement Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	40.7	0	40.7	31.4	0	31.4	34.5	0	34.5

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	2.5	0	2.5	2	0	2	2	0	2
	Subtotal OC 22.0	139.2	0	139.2	76.9	0	76.9	102	0	102
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	116	0	116	120.7	0	120.7	126.5	0	126.5
	Subtotal OC 23.2	116	0	116	120.7	0	120.7	126.5	0	126.5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	71.5	0	71.5	76.5	0	76.5	76.5	0	76.5
23.3	Residential Utilities	43.6	0	43.6	53.6	0	53.6	53.6	0	53.6
23.3	Telephone Costs	22.9	0	22.9	32.5	0	32.5	37.5	0	37.5
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0.4
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.3
23.3	Courier Services	5.7	0	5.7	6	0	6	6	0	6
	Subtotal OC 23.3	144.4	0	144.4	169.3	0	169.3	174.3	0	174.3
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	3.8	0	3.8	4	0	4	3.8	0	3.8
	Subtotal OC 24.0	3.8	0	3.8	4	0	4	3.8	0	3.8
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	64.4	0	64.4	67.4	0	67.4	67.4	0	67.4
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	55.2	0	55.2	56	0	56	56	0	56
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.9	0	0.9	0.9	0	0.9	0.9	0	0.9
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.4	0	0.4	1	0	1	1	0	1
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	361	0	361	392.4	0	392.4	397	0	397
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.3
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	56.3	0	56.3	47.5	0	47.5	53.4	0	53.4
25.2	Staff training contracts	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3
25.2	ADP related contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.2		541.5	0	541.5	568.5	0	568.5	579	0	579
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	125	0	125	131.3	0	131.3	189	0	189
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.3		125	0	125	131.3	0	131.3	189	0	189
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	18	0	18	20	0	20	21	0	21
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
Subtotal OC 25.4		18.5	0	18.5	20.5	0	20.5	21.5	0	21.5
25.6	Medical Care	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Subtotal OC 25.6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	2.4	0	2.4	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	0	2.5
25.7	Storage Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	7	0	7	7.5	0	7.5	7.5	0	7.5
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.7		9.4	0	9.4	10	0	10	10	0	10
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Nepal		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23367		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	163.8	0	163.8	165.3	0	165.3	165.3	0	165.3
	Subtotal OC 26.0	163.8	0	163.8	165.3	0	165.3	165.3	0	165.3
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	36	0	36	46	0	46	46	0	46
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	23.4	0	23.4	26.4	0	26.4	26.4	0	26.4
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	69.3	0	69.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	ADP Software purchases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	128.7	0	128.7	72.4	0	72.4	72.4	0	72.4
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		2221.2	0	2221.2	2266.2	0	2266.2	2417.4	0	2417.4

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

1187.4

1440

1506.2

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

68.4 _____

68.7 _____

68.7 _____

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

36.4

46.3

58.8

Organization: USAID/Nepal

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	36.4	14.5	50.9	46.3	25.5	71.8	58.8	29.5	88.3
Withdrawals	19.9	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year			
Obligations			
Deposits			
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/Nepal		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23367		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	5.2	0	5.2	6.4	0	6.4	7.7	0	7.7
	Subtotal OC 11.1	5.2	0	5.2	6.4	0	6.4	7.7	0	7.7
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	FNDH	3.8	0	3.8	4.5	0	4.5	5	0	5
	Subtotal OC 11.5	3.8	0	3.8	4.5	0	4.5	5	0	5
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	42.3	0	42.3	44.1	0	44.1	63.5	0	63.5
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	42.3	0	42.3	44.1	0	44.1	63.5	0	63.5
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	27.3	0	27.3	30	0	30	30	0	30
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0.7
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.7	0	0.7	1	0	1	3.2	0	3.2
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0.7	0	0.7	0.8	0	0.8	0.9	0	0.9
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	8.7	0	8.7	10.5	0	10.5	13	0	13
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	21.6	0	21.6	21.8	0	21.8	28.9	0	28.9
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	59	0	59	64.1	0	64.1	76.7	0	76.7

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/Nepal		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23367		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	3.7	0	3.7	3.9	0	3.9	3.9	0	3.9
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	R & R Travel	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
21.0	Education Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	1.5	0	1.5	1.6	0	1.6	1.1	0	1.1
21.0	Retirement Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	2.6	0	2.6	2.7	0	2.7	2.6	0	2.6
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	2.5	0	2.5	2.7	0	2.7	2.7	0	2.7
21.0	Assessment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	4.8	0	4.8	4.8	0	4.8	5.1	0	5.1
	Subtotal OC 21.0	30.1	0	30.1	25.7	0	25.7	22.4	0	22.4
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
22.0	Home Leave Freight	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	7.6	0	7.6	9	0	9	9.5	0	9.5

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/Nepal		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23367		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.5	0	0.5	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0.4
	Subtotal OC 22.0	13.1	0	13.1	9.4	0	9.4	14.9	0	14.9
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	14.5	0	14.5	14.5	0	14.5	14.5	0	14.5
	Subtotal OC 23.2	14.5	0	14.5	14.5	0	14.5	14.5	0	14.5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	13.4	0	13.4	14.4	0	14.4	14.4	0	14.4
23.3	Residential Utilities	5.5	0	5.5	6.7	0	6.7	6.7	0	6.7
23.3	Telephone Costs	3.5	0	3.5	5.2	0	5.2	6.1	0	6.1
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Courier Services	1.1	0	1.1	1.1	0	1.1	1.1	0	1.1
	Subtotal OC 23.3	23.6	0	23.6	27.5	0	27.5	28.4	0	28.4
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0.7	0	0.7	0.8	0	0.8	0.7	0	0.7
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.7	0	0.7	0.8	0	0.8	0.7	0	0.7
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	12.1	0	12.1	12.7	0	12.7	12.7	0	12.7
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	6.9	0	6.9	7	0	7	7	0	7
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No:		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0.2
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	67.9	0	67.9	73.8	0	73.8	74.6	0	74.6
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.3
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	8.9	0	8.9	7.1	0	7.1	8.2	0	8.2
25.2	Staff training contracts	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.3
25.2	ADP related contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.2		96.5	0	96.5	101.4	0	101.4	103.3	0	103.3
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	15.6	0	15.6	16.4	0	16.4	23.6	0	23.6
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.3		15.6	0	15.6	16.4	0	16.4	23.6	0	23.6
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	3.4	0	3.4	3.8	0	3.8	3.9	0	3.9
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
Subtotal OC 25.4		3.5	0	3.5	3.9	0	3.9	4	0	4
25.6	Medical Care	0	0		0	0		0	0	
Subtotal OC 25.6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0.5
25.7	Storage Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.3	0	1.3	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	0	1.4
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.7		1.8	0	1.8	1.9	0	1.9	1.9	0	1.9
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OC 25.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/Nepal		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23367		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials	30.8	0	30.8	31.1	0	31.1	31.1	0	31.1
	Subtotal OC 26.0	30.8	0	30.8	31.1	0	31.1	31.1	0	31.1
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	4.5	0	4.5	5.8	0	5.8	5.8	0	5.8
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	4.4	0	4.4	5	0	5	5	0	5
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	13	0	13	10.9	0	10.9	10.8	0	10.8
31.0	ADP Software purchases	0	0	0	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0.6
	Subtotal OC 31.0	21.9	0	21.9	22.3	0	22.3	22.2	0	22.2
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		362.4	0	362.4	374	0	374	419.9	0	419.9

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>232.4</u>	<u>249.9</u>	<u>285.4</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>68.4</u> _____	<u>68.7</u> _____	<u>68.7</u> _____

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 9.4 11.5 16.2

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/Nepal Org. No: 23367 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0			0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/Nepal		Overseas Mission Budgets								
Org. No: 23367		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0			0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0			0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0			0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0			0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0			0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0	0	0	16.3	0	16.3	16.3	0	16.3

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	16.3	0	16.3	16.3	0	16.3
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/Nepal Org. No: 23367 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	0	0	0	57.7	0	57.7	57.7	0	57.7
31.0	ADP Software purchases	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	0	0	60.7	0	60.7	60.7	0	60.7
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0	0	0	97	0	97	96.5	0	96.5
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	97	0	97	96.5	0	96.5
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET		0	0	0	174	0	174	173.5	0	173.5

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

97

96.5

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

68.7

68.7

**

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

Supplemental Information Annexes

Annex: Environmental Impact

Component One

USAID/Nepal is now finalizing a new country strategy for the period 2001-2005 under which the existing Special Objective 4, "Increased Private Sector Participation and Investment in Environmentally and Socially Sound Hydropower" will be changed to a Strategic Objective beginning in FY 2001. If this change is approved, an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) will be required for this new Strategic Objective and its accompanying activities which would be conducted in FY 2001.

Likewise, under the new development strategy, the current Strategic Objective 1 "Increased Sustainable Production and Sales of Forest and High-Value Agricultural Products" may be replaced by a Special Objective. If this occurs, an IEE may be required for this new Special Objective which would be conducted in FY 2001.

No other new or amended IEEs or Environmental Assessments (EAs) are anticipated for the coming year.

Component Two

All Mission activities are in compliance with their corresponding IEEs, EAs or Categorical Exclusions.

Annex: Updated Framework

Note: Objectives in italics reflect changes that will occur beginning 2001, pending approval of the new strategy.

Strategic Objective 1:

Increased Sustainable Production and Sales of Forest and High-Value Agricultural Products

Intermediate Results:

IR1.1. Expanded market participation

IR1.2: Sustainable management of the productive resource base

Strategic Objective 2

Reduced Fertility and Improved Maternal Child Health (replaced with: *Reduced Fertility and Protected Health of Nepalese Families*)

Intermediate Results:

IR2.1: Increased use of quality family planning services

IR2.2: Increased Use of selected maternal and child health services

IR 2.3: Increased HIV/STI prevention and control practices by high-risk groups in targeted areas

IR 2.4 Strengthened capacity and programs to control selected infectious diseases

Strategic Objective 3:

Increased Women's Empowerment

Intermediate Results:

IR3.1 Increased women's literacy

IR3.2 Increased women's legal rights and awareness and advocacy

IR3.3 Strengthened women's economic participation

Special Objective 4

Increased Private Sector Participation and Investment in Environmentally and Socially Sound Hydropower

Intermediate Results

IR 4.1 Improved enabling environment for private sector investment in hydropower

IR 4.2 Increased environmental and social soundness in hydropower investment

Strategic Objective 4: (will replace Special Objective 4)

Increased Private Sector Investment in Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Hydropower Development

Intermediate Results:

IR4.1 Improved enabling environment for sustainable hydropower development

IR4.2 Increased civil society awareness and support for sustainable hydropower development

IR 4.3 Improved management of watersheds and water quality

Special Objective 5:

Strengthening Governance through Citizen Participation in Political and Economic Affairs

Intermediate Results:

IR5.1: Greater opportunities for civil society organizations to participate in political and economic development

IR5.2: Increased citizen participation in the policy process and oversight of public institutions

Special Objective 6:

Increased Private Sector Role in Sustaining Increases in Forest and High-Value Agricultural Production and Marketing

Intermediate Results:

IR6.1: Strengthened national federations of rural producers

IR6.2: Improved policy environment

Annex: Success Stories



himalayan highlights

a series of success stories from usaid/nepal

Dramatic Improvements in Irrigated Agriculture

In a land where many irrigation systems are plagued by poor service and performance, USAID/Nepal's IMTP (Irrigation Management Transfer Project) is giving farmers hope and optimism.

IMTP produces dramatic improvements in agriculture by placing the responsibility for managing irrigation systems directly into the hands of the farmers who use them. Private farmers' groups called Water Users Associations (WUAs) receive extensive IMTP training before becoming legally responsible for managing their systems.

In 1997, Nepal's Department of Irrigation turned over 10,100 hectares of irrigated land to the West Gandak Irrigation System WUA. Mr. Lalman Chaudhary is a farmer who was democratically elected to office in the WUA following the transfer.

"Since West Gandak has been transferred from the government to the WUA, farmers are in charge of water releases and water distribution, and my rice yields have doubled from 30 quintals/ha to 60 quintals/ha." There is also more money to properly maintain West Gandak's canal system - the WUA budget (which is generated from irrigation service fees), has skyrocketed from Rs. 22,000 in 1994 to Rs. 1,242,000 in 1997.

Mr. Chaudhary now also earns an additional Rs. 12,000/year from his increased crop production. As he proudly displays the new

yellow sweater and green jacket that he is wearing, he explains, "With my increased income, I can now send more of my children to school and buy warm clothes for the cold winters." Mrs. Chaudhary agrees with her husband that the program has changed the

family's life. She received training in post harvest technologies as part of IMTP's effort to increase women's participation in irrigated agriculture.

"Since IMTP, I now know that income can be generated by home activities like mushroom production, pickle production, and kitchen gardens. Before IMTP, I didn't know about such opportunities."

Stories like this are being repeated over a large portion of Nepal's *terai* region, as 68,000 ha of government managed

irrigated systems are being transferred to private farmers' groups. In fact, farmers who had never experienced irrigated farming before are now receiving water. In IMTP's Panchakanya Irrigation System in the Chitwan Valley, for example, the irrigated area has increased by 66 percent, from 267 ha before IMTP to 442 ha today.

With IMTP's assistance, farmers are committing their lands, their fortunes, and their futures to the success of the private WUAs. Yields and incomes are up, and farmers' sense of self-worth has increased dramatically. "Now we control the irrigation. We have the responsibility. And we will succeed."





himalayan highlights

a series of success stories from usaid/nepal

Empowered Women Make A Difference

Hum Kumari Kuwar is a popular community health volunteer who is also the elected women's representative for her Village Development Committee in the Bardia district. Despite her achievements, Hum Kumari had an inferiority complex about her inability to read and write. After she became involved in USAID/Nepal's Women's

Empowerment Program (WEP), however, everything changed.

"WEP has transformed my life from *Ausi* to *Purne*, from a dark moonless night to a bright full moon night." WEP sets itself apart by using a powerful combination of three interventions: literacy, economic knowledge and participation, and legal rights and advocacy. These are the stories of Hum Kumari and women like her, and how WEP changed their lives.

Literacy. Hum Kumari joined the Women's Awareness Savings Group in her village and completed *Our Group*, the self-instructional literacy book that all WEP groups use. She now signs her name with confidence. Not only that, she is able read important information at the hospital and explain it to her patients. Hum Kumari says that WEP has allowed her to overcome her biggest obstacle to helping others in her community.



Economic Knowledge and Participation. Astoria Tharu's fourteen-member family owns a tiny piece of land in Nepal's Banke district. The small plot that they farm is not enough to sustain them. Astoria is a member of the Bhuwar Bhawani Women's Savings Group, who completed WEP's literacy training and began reading

Forming Our Village Bank. The Savings Group gave Astoria a Rs 7,000 loan, which she used to open a small retail shop. She now earns a profit of Rs 70 to 90 a day, and is close to making the final payment

on her loan. The profits from her business have enabled her give her family a measure of security that they did not have before.

Legal Rights and Advocacy. Since 1999, the Manakamna Women's Saving Group and Aware Women's Agriculturists Savings Group in the Manakamna district have completed basic literacy training, built their savings pool, and learned about rights, responsibilities, and advocacy. The women put their advocacy training into action in order to fix the old and poorly serviced electrical lines in their community.

Although officials of the National Electricity Authority were initially unresponsive, the

women were not deterred. WEP had taught them how to effectively bring community needs to the attention of locally elected representatives and government officials. The authorities were

compelled to take action. New electricity wires with greater capacity were strung the very next day! The community now holds these women in the highest regard.

u.s. agency for international development, kathmandu, nepal, march 2000 # 2



himalayan highlights

a series of success stories from usaid/nepal

A Mother's Faith

Sarita Rana is a 23 year-old Female Community Health Volunteer (FCHV) who lives in the village of Nibuwater, among the rugged hills and deeply cut valleys of Nepal's Makwanpur district. During a routine review of Sarita's case register, a USAID partner was surprised to see that one of Sarita's patients had traveled 40 minutes by bus from the large district centre of Hetauda to receive treatment.

Back in Hetauda, the mother of two year old Raman Thapa explains why she traveled all that way so that Sarita could treat her son. When Raman became sick with a cough and fast breathing, his mother took him to a medical hall in Hetauda and paid Rs. 600 for medicine. When he showed no sign of improvement, she remembered that when her son was five months old in Nibuwater Sarita (with support from the local Village Health Worker, Pushkar Dhakal) had treated him successfully for pneumonia.

So, Raman's mother got on the bus and took him out to Sarita, who correctly identified pneumonia by counting his respiratory rate. Sarita sold her the cotrimoxazole he needed for only Rs. 18!! Raman's mother followed Sarita's instructions carefully and he quickly

began to recover. In fact, the day of the visit little Raman was active and running around the house.

Such faith in the correct diagnosis and management of pneumonia at the community level is very encouraging. This story reflects not only one mother's faith in



Sarita, but the confidence of the local Village Development Committee in her and other FCHVs to use cotrimoxazole and to sell it appropriately.

Is this approach making a difference? There is reason to think so. Studies have shown that, while

only 17-18% of children's pneumonia cases are typically treated in government health facilities, over 50% are being treated in districts where FCHVs and health facilities are providing treatment. In Nibuwater, where sale of cotrimoxazole by FCHVs further improves access to care, recent data suggest that as many as 87% of cases are now being treated.

Almost 6,000 of Nepal's 46,000 FCHVs have been trained in pneumonia treatment, and most – like Sarita – are eager to help improve the health of children and mothers and to promote family planning in their communities. Their own commitment to service is made that much stronger by the recognition and active support they receive

from their own families and those around them.



himalayan highlights

The Private Sector Makes Itself Heard

Nepal is a country faced with a soaring demand for energy and a waning interest on the part of donors to finance large projects. Coupled with this challenge, however, is a unique opportunity: Nepal has roughly 83,000 MW of hydropower potential, half of which is economically feasible for development. Only by increasing private investment can Nepal meet the domestic demand for energy and realize the profit potential for both domestic and export markets.

The Government of Nepal has recently taken a major step towards attracting greater private investment for hydropower development. Now, for the first time ever, the voices of the private sector and other stakeholders are being heard in order to develop a new national hydropower policy.

During a government workshop and hearings held in February 2000, an unprecedented number of stakeholders from the private sector, political parties, and NGOs were invited to provide input on a draft hydropower policy. Even more unique was that the draft policy under review already included a number of private sector suggestions.

It all began in July 1998, when the Federation of Nepal Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) chaired a workshop, (sponsored by USAID Nepal's hydropower

project) to review the country's existing hydropower policy and recommend improvements. The present policy, which was developed in 1992, opened up the hydropower sector to private investment, but had not been developed with much stakeholder input. All stakeholders, including Government policy makers, were invited to participate in the workshop.



The results of the workshop were impressive. In addition to calling for clear-cut legal and regulatory frameworks and transparency in government decision making, FNCCI recommended ways to remedy some of the problems that many private developers encounter in Nepal. These

findings were presented to the Ministry of Water Resources in November 1998, and in July 1999 the GON began its review process and drafting of a new policy. During this process, FNCCI's findings were incorporated into the draft policy that was discussed during the February 2000 hearings.

Through greater stakeholder participation, the Government of Nepal has demonstrated its commitment to have a sound hydropower policy. The future is already promising - in the last year alone, private financial commitments for hydropower investments increased by \$25 million (from \$278 million in 1998 to \$303 million in 1999). The new policy is expected to be in place before the end of the year and will be followed by an improved legal and regulatory framework.



himalayan highlights

a series of success stories from usaid/nepal

The Fight Against Trafficking of Women and Children

It is a warm morning in Nepal at Kakarbhita, the eastern border crossing with India. A girl dressed in her best clothes is being escorted across the border by a scruffy young man who looks in need of a bath. The two do not look like they belong together.

They also don't know that they are being watched by two women who work for the local NGO Maiti Nepal. The Maiti Nepal staff alert police, who detain the man and girl and ask them separately what they are planning to do in India. Their stories do not match. She says he is taking her to be with her pregnant sister, and he says he is taking her to her father. The watchfulness of the Maiti Nepal staff has probably just saved this girl from forced prostitution in a brothel in India.

A USAID team happened to be visiting the Maiti Nepal transit home the day this incident occurred. Maiti Nepal is one of many local NGOs who are working to stop the trafficking of young women and children to India and other countries. They operate four border crossing programs in close cooperation with the police and immigration officials. Two staff work at each of the border crossings to spot possible offenders and alert the police.

Girls rescued at the border receive help to return to their village, or stay and learn a skill at

the transit home or one of the other prevention homes operating throughout Nepal. Prevention of trafficking through women's empowerment and girls' education programs is key. For the unlucky girls who end up in India, Maiti Nepal is there to help them when they return. They learn

reading, writing, and a specific skill to make them financially independent when they return to the village. Many girls also help prosecute the offenders.



Trafficking in women and children is a major problem in the South Asia region. Due to extreme poverty, illiteracy, lack of economic development, and gender inequalities, Nepal

is a primary "sending" country for trafficked women and children. An estimated 5,000 to 7,000 women and children are trafficked from Nepal each year to India, and tentative studies show that more than 60% are minors. Unfortunately, 85% of the returned girls in the Maiti Nepal shelters are also positive for HIV, and many of them are very ill.

Local and international NGOs, along with the Government of Nepal and other donors, are working towards a coordinated effort to solve this problem. Since 1998, six government agencies in the US Government Mission to Nepal cooperate in efforts to help prevent trafficking, protect the victims, and prosecute traffickers.

Annex: Global Climate Change

The Mission contributes to USAID's Climate Change Initiative through Strategic Objective 1 and Special Objective 4. Through Strategic Objective 1 "Increased Sustainable Production and Sales of Forest and High Value Agricultural Products", the Mission assists with a program to improve the protection and management of Nepal's forests through community forest user groups (CFUGs) and the sustained utilization of non-timber forest products. Special Objective 4, "Increased Private Sector Participation and Investment in Environmentally and Socially Sound Hydropower" provides technical assistance to the Electricity Development Department (EDD) to promote and improve the policies and procedures for investment in hydropower.

The community forestry program under the SO1 Environment and Forest Enterprise Activity is helping to protect, preserve and improve the management of Nepal's forestlands by transferring control of National Forests to CFUGs. The Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MOFSC) has designated certain National Forest areas that are eligible for transfer to CFUGs. Forest Rangers and other personnel from the MOFSC work with USAID partners to form new CFUGs, train them in democratic procedures, and prepare a sustainable forest management plan for particular areas of the National Forest. When the Forest Management Plans are approved, the areas are turned over to the CFUGs, which take over responsibility for protecting and managing the forest. The program has strong support at the grassroots level where rural families rely on forests for 90% of their vital energy requirements and CFUGs have proven to be an effective way of protecting and managing this resource.

USAID's community forestry programs are concentrated in the Mid-western Development Region. In 1999, Mission support led to the transfer of 22,897 hectares of National Forest land to CFUGs bringing the total area transferred with USAID/Nepal assistance to more than 125,909 hectares. In 1999, 167 new USAID-sponsored forest users groups were formed in Nepal, bringing the total of such organizations USAID has assisted to over 1,600. Community forestry programs are also being carried out by the Government of Nepal (GON) and other donors in different areas of the country. The total amount of land transferred by all of the community forestry programs in Nepal currently exceeds 700,000 hectares through over 9,500 CFUGs. Many of the forestlands turned over to communities are highly degraded and community management and protection is enabling accelerated regrowth and increased productivity. As a result, it is estimated that biomass production in the forests handed over to CFUGs supported by USAID has increased to approximately 2.5 million cubic meters. An increase in the forest stock enables increased carbon sequestration, thus contributing to USAID's Global Climate Change objectives. The program is also contributing to increased biodiversity through the sustained management of non-timber forest products and through the provision of habitat for plant and animal species which gradually return to this newly protected environment.

Under SpO4, USAID's hydropower development program has been effective in providing institutional development and training assistance to the Electricity Development Department (EDD), which is the lead agency for implementation of Nepal's private hydropower development activities. USAID has assisted the EDD in improving methodologies and has provided technical assistance for reviewing and negotiating private hydropower agreements, power purchase

agreements and related documentation. In 1999 EDC approved one additional hydropower project of 14MW capacity estimated at \$25 million. This brings the total to \$65 million since the start of Special Objective 4 in 1998. The total private sector ongoing investments in hydropower is now \$303 million. When these projects are completed, they will produce 135MW of hydropower.

USAID technical assistance is also supporting the World Bank's Power Development Project that includes \$175 million for a Power Development Fund (PDF) that will provide up to 25% of the cost of eligible hydropower projects in the future. USAID is assisting the Government of Nepal to put in place the procedures that will be used to tender for new hydropower projects, which may receive support from the PDF.

Given the importance of hydropower to Nepal's development, the Mission is working on a strategy to upgrade the hydropower development program from a special objective to a strategic objective for the period 2001-2005. This new SO will address the long-term energy needs of Nepal and complement the South Asian Regional Initiative on Energy (SARI/E) which will be launched in FY 2000. Regional cooperation and trade in clean energy addresses the issues of global warming through clean energy exports from Nepal, thereby replacing polluting energy supplies elsewhere in South Asia

FY99 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1 - Background Information	
Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	
Name of person(s) completing tables:	George E. Like, Agriculture Development Officer
GCC Contact 1:	
SO Team (including SO number):	SO1
GCC Contact 2:	Anthony Carvalho
SO Team (including SO number):	SpO4
GCC Contact 3:	
SO Team (including SO number):	
Contact Information (USG mail)	
Address (1):	
Address (2):	
Street:	USAID/Kathmandu, Department of State
City, Address Codes:	Washington, D.C. 20523-6190
Telephone number:	00-977-1-270144/272271/272422
Fax number:	00-977-1-272357
Email address:	glike@usaid.gov, tonycarvalho@usaid.gov
Other relevant information:	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 4													
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector													
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss													
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks													
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES and DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)							
	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant vegetation type (see codes below)	Indicator 2			Indicator 2b							
			Natural ecosystems				Predominant managed land type (see codes below)	Managed lands					
USAID Activity Name	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site										
Ex: Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000				1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222
				2	5,000	A		3					
									400				
Justification for including site:				Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.									
1. Environment and Forest Enterprise Activity	Nepal	Mid-Western Dvl. Region	Various	2	22897	B				22897	1, 3	1	CN-367-001
Justification for including site:				Site based on location of GON land for turnover, local groups and of donor activities.									
2.													
Justification for including site:													
3.													
Justification for including site:													
4.													
Justification for including site:													
5.													
Justification for including site:													
6.													

Justification for including site:													
7.													
Justification for including site:													
8.													
Justification for including site:													
9.													
Justification for including site:													
10.													
Justification for including site:													
11.													
Justification for including site:													
12.													
Justification for including site:													
13.													
Justification for including site:													
14.													
Justification for including site:													
15.													
Justification for including site:													
Total area (hectares):				22,897		Total area:		0		Total area:		22,897	
<p>Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.</p>													

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coord-inates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for “natural areas” (2a) and “managed areas” (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal) - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been “certified” as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	<p>Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak).</p> <p>Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.</p>

Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which increase emissions.

Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Then click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse and clicking on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T4-2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T4-2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original ntext when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Number of NGOs	4	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
Number of NGOs	4	World Wildlife Fund, CARE, New Era, United Mission to Nepal	1	CN-367-001
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Pubic Institutions	1	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation		CN-367-001
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	5			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	1	0	LT/ST training in land use planning	SO1	CN-367-001
Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	LT/ST training in forest management. TA to Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation staff in sustainable forest management	SO1	CN-367-001
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	0	1	TA to staff of Shey Phoksundo National Park	SO1	CN-367-001
Advancing integrated coastal management	0	0			
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management	0	0			
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	0	0			
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	0	0			
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	2	2			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 9												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Fuel type replaced (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Ex	Activity											
	Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
1	Private Hydropower	14		FF							SpO4	CN-367004
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
Totals:		14	0		0	0		0	0			

PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTUs produced in thermal combustion	Old fuel type (use codes)	New fuel type (use codes)	Tonnes of methane	Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Ex	Activity								
	Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Ex	Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Ex	Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
Totals:		0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fule Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
Gaseous Fossil		DD	Blast furnace gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
		Biomass	
GG	Liquid biomass		
HH	Gas biomass		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 12							
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas							
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
1	Private Hydropower Dev.	Private Firms	Obligated or committed funds for direct private sector	\$25,000,000		SpO4	CN-367004
2			funded programs				
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$25,000,000	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 14					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	1	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	1	1	Training and technical support to the Government of Nepal's Electricity Development Centre	Spo4	CN-367-004
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	1	1			

FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of financial services, such as credit and savings, to microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: Keshava Koirala		2. Date: 03.16.'00												
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Canadian Centre for Interantional Studies and Cooperation (CECI)														
4. Address: Street address, city, country Itram, Surkhet, Nepal P.O. box 2959 Kathmandu Nepal														
5. Telephone: 977-1-414430	6. Fax: 977-1-413256	7. Email: cecimard@mos.com.np												
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below) <table> <tr> <td>International PVO*</td> <td>Local NGO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business/Trade Association</td> <td>Credit Union or Credit Union Federation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooperative</td> <td>Consulting Firm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formal Financial Institution (Bank)</td> <td>Government Agency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Development Bank</td> <td>Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research or Educational Institution</td> <td>Other (describe): INGO</td> </tr> </table>			International PVO*	Local NGO	Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation	Cooperative	Consulting Firm	Formal Financial Institution (Bank)	Government Agency	Government Development Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)	Research or Educational Institution	Other (describe): INGO
International PVO*	Local NGO													
Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation													
Cooperative	Consulting Firm													
Formal Financial Institution (Bank)	Government Agency													
Government Development Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)													
Research or Educational Institution	Other (describe): INGO													

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

9. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.				
Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - Agriculture and Rural Development Office	Market Access for Rural Development (MARD)	367-G00-97-00064-00	Mar. 1997/Jan. 2000	Promotion of High Value Cash Crops marketing
2.				

3.				
4.				
5.				

PORTFOLIO DATA

All institutions providing direct financial services to clients, including grantees and subgrantees of USAID funds should submit data to MRR. Umbrella institutions should forward this form to their subgrantees or provide the data for the subgrantee. One form per implementing organization is requested. Please provide data from the end of your 1999 fiscal year.

10. Fiscal year start: (month/ year) July 98	Fiscal year end: (month/ year) June 99
11. Percent urban clients: Zero	12. Percent rural clients: 100
13. Maximum loan size: (in local currency) Rs 20,000	14. Minimum loan size: (in local currency) Rs 500
15. Portfolio at Risk (Unpaid balance of loans with payments overdue more than 90 days divided by the amount of loans outstanding at year end) 1.5%	16. Loan Loss (Average of losses for 3-5 years as a percentage of outstanding loan portfolio. All loans over one year in arrears should be classified as losses.) Less than 1 percent
17. Sustainability - Have your microfinance operations achieved: a. Operational sustainability? (Operating costs / Income and fees) Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Percent <u>100</u> (Calculate percent by dividing expenses by revenues) b. Financial self-sustainability? (Operating costs+cost of funds & inflation / Income and fees) Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Percent <u>100</u> c. If no to b., do you have a plan for achieving full financial sustainability within the next 7 years? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

Commercial banks and credit unions should report on only the 'micro' portion of their portfolio. Information on the previous fiscal year need not be provided if it was provided in response to last year's request. Amounts may be either in local currency or US dollars; however, please indicate which is used.

	End of last FY (1999)	End of previous FY (1998)
AMOUNT of loans outstanding	18. US \$ 58,814	19. US \$ 54,515
NUMBER of individual loans outstanding (include individual clients of village banks)	20. 2,000	21. 1800
PERCENTAGE of loans made to women borrowers	22. 48%	23. 44%

AMOUNT of clients' savings	24. US \$ 60,000	25. US \$ 38,667
NUMBER of savers	26. 8,000	27. 7397
28. Does your program have voluntary savings? Yes <u> x </u> No <u> </u>	29. Estimate what percent of total savings held is comprised of voluntary savings. <3%	30. Exchange rate at year end : US \$ 1 = Rs 69

Poverty Lending Data

Recently passed and pending legislation provides new guidance for USAID's reporting on poverty loans. If it is not possible for your organization to provide actual data, then please provide estimates. In all cases where an estimate is used please write 'ESTIMATE'. MRR prefers to receive data in US Dollars. If you provide your answers in local currency, please remember to tell us that it is local currency.

31. Total amount of loan balances outstanding at the end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):
\$ 58,814

32. Total number of loans outstanding at end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):
2000

Completed questionnaires should be returned via email to MRR99@mrreporting.org or by fax to (703) 525-6169.

FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of financial services, such as credit and savings, to microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: Dr. Marcia Odell		2. Date: 03-18-2000						
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Pact, Nepal								
4. Address: Street address, city, country P.O. Box 5367, Kathmandu, Nepal								
5. Telephone: 977-1-429483/437996	6. Fax: 977-1-415613	7. Email: modell@pactnepal.org.np						
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below) <table border="0"><tr><td>International PVO*</td><td>Local NGO</td></tr><tr><td>Business/Trade Association</td><td>Credit Union or Credit Union Federation</td></tr><tr><td>Cooperative</td><td>Consulting Firm</td></tr></table>			International PVO*	Local NGO	Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation	Cooperative	Consulting Firm
International PVO*	Local NGO							
Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation							
Cooperative	Consulting Firm							

Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution	Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe)
--	--

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

10. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.				
Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - General Development Office, Women's Empowerment Strategic Objective (SO3)	Women's Empowerment Program (WEP)	367-A-00-98-0000-03	December 19, 1997/September 30, 2000	To empower 130,000 women across 21 districts of the country through three interventions: basic literacy, legal literacy and economic participation

[Pact is implementing the literacy and economic component of WEP through some 250 local organizations who work directly with the clients. For this reporting five savings and credit organizations (SCO) have been selected as a representative sample. A data sheet on each of the 5 SCOs follows this MRR worksheet.]

FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

1. Contact Name: Bishnu Prasad Kandel	2. Date: 03-18-2000
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Chhahari Savings and Credit Cooperative Limited (CSCCSL) (Local organization that Pact supports with USAID funds)	

4. Address: Street address, city, country

Amarapuri 4, Nawalparasi, Nepal

5. Telephone: 078-29517**6. Fax:****7. Email:****8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below)**

International PVO

Business/Trade Association

Cooperative

Formal Financial Institution (Bank)

Government Development Bank

Research or Educational Institution

Local NGO

Credit Union or Credit Union Federation*

Consulting Firm

Government Agency

Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)

Other (describe)

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

11. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.

Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - General Development Office, Women's Empowerment Strategic Objective (SO3)	Women's Empowerment Program (WEP)	367-A-00-98-0000-03	December 19, 1997/September 30, 2000	To empower 130,000 women across 21 districts of the country through three interventions: basic literacy, legal literacy and economic participation.

PORTFOLIO DATA

All institutions providing direct financial services to clients, including grantees and subgrantees of USAID funds should submit data to MRR. Umbrella institutions should forward this form to their subgrantees or provide the data for the subgrantee. One form per implementing organization is requested. Please provide data from the end of your 1999 fiscal year.

10. Fiscal year start: 16 July 1998(month/ year)	Fiscal year end: 15 July 1999 (month/ year)
11. Percent urban clients: 21%	12. Percent rural clients: 79%
13. Maximum loan size: NRs. 10,000.00(in local currency)	14. Minimum loan size: NRs. 1,000.00(in local currency)
15. Portfolio at Risk (Unpaid balance of loans with payments overdue more than 90 days divided by the amount of loans outstanding at year end) 3.7%	16. Loan Loss (Average of losses for 3-5 years as a percentage of outstanding loan portfolio. All loans over one year in arrears should be classified as losses.) 0.7%
17. Sustainability - Have your microfinance operations achieved: a. Operational sustainability? (Operating costs / Income and fees) Yes __*_ No ____ Percent <u>100</u> ____ (Calculate percent by dividing expenses by revenues) b. Financial self-sustainability? (Operating costs+cost of funds & inflation / Income and fees) Yes __*_ No ____ Percent <u>100</u> ____ c. If no to b., do you have a plan for achieving full financial sustainability within the next 7 years? Yes ____ No ____	

Commercial banks and credit unions should report on only the 'micro' portion of their portfolio. Information on the previous fiscal year need not be provided if it was provided in response to last year's request. Amounts may be either in local currency or US dollars; however, please indicate which is used.

	End of last FY (1999)	End of previous FY (1998)
AMOUNT of loans outstanding	18. NRs. 256,349.00	19. NRs. 300,000.00
NUMBER of individual loans outstanding (include individual clients of village banks)	20. 46	21. 100
PERCENTAGE of loans made to women borrowers	22. 36%	23. 40%

AMOUNT of clients' savings	24. NRs.213,864.00	25. NRs. 200,000.00
NUMBER of savers	26. 302	27. 300
28. Does your program have voluntary savings? Yes __ * __ No ____	29. Estimate what percent of total savings held is comprised of voluntary savings. 40%	30. Exchange rate at year end : 1 US\$ = 68.60

Poverty Lending Data

Recently passed and pending legislation provides new guidance for USAID's reporting on poverty loans. If it is not possible for your organization to provide actual data, then please provide estimates. In all cases where an estimate is used please write 'ESTIMATE'. MRR prefers to receive data in US Dollars. If you provide your answers in local currency, please remember to tell us that it is local currency.

31. Total <u>amount</u> of loan balances outstanding at the end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East): US\$ 3736.89
--

32. Total <u>number</u> of loans outstanding at end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East): 46
--

Completed questionnaires should be returned via email to MRR99@mrreporting.org or by fax to (703) 525-6169.

FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of financial services, such as credit and savings, to microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: Ratan Lal Tharu		2. Date: 03-17-2000												
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Sagun Savings and Credit Cooperative Society Limited (SSCCSL) (Local organization that Pact supports with USAID funds)														
4. Address: Street address, city, country Sahipur,Bardiya , West Nepal														
5. Telephone: 084-29511	6. Fax:	7. Email:												
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below) <table> <tr> <td>International PVO</td> <td>Local NGO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business/Trade Association</td> <td>Credit Union or Credit Union Federation*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooperative</td> <td>Consulting Firm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formal Financial Institution (Bank)</td> <td>Government Agency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Development Bank</td> <td>Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research or Educational Institution</td> <td>Other (describe)</td> </tr> </table>			International PVO	Local NGO	Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation*	Cooperative	Consulting Firm	Formal Financial Institution (Bank)	Government Agency	Government Development Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)	Research or Educational Institution	Other (describe)
International PVO	Local NGO													
Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation*													
Cooperative	Consulting Firm													
Formal Financial Institution (Bank)	Government Agency													
Government Development Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)													
Research or Educational Institution	Other (describe)													

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

12. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.				
Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - General Development	Women's Empowerment Program (WEP)	367-A-00-98-0000-03	December 19, 1997/September 30, 2000	To empower 130,000 women across 21 districts

Office, Women's Empowerment Strategic Objective (SO3)				of the country through three : basic literacy, legal literacy and economic participation

PORTFOLIO DATA

All institutions providing direct financial services to clients, including grantees and subgrantees of USAID funds should submit data to MRR. Umbrella institutions should forward this form to their subgrantees or provide the data for the subgrantee. One form per implementing organization is requested. Please provide data from the end of your 1999 fiscal year.

10. Fiscal year start: July 16, 1998 (month/ year)	Fiscal year end: July 15, 1999 (month/ year)
11. Percent urban clients: Nil	12. Percent rural clients: 100
13. Maximum loan size: NRs. 15,000.00 (in local currency)	14. Minimum loan size: NRs. 500.00 (in local currency)
15. Portfolio at Risk (Unpaid balance of loans with payments overdue more than 90 days divided by the amount of loans outstanding at year end) 3%	16. Loan Loss (Average of losses for 3-5 years as a percentage of outstanding loan portfolio. All loans over one year in arrears should be classified as losses.) 1%
17. Sustainability - Have your microfinance operations achieved: a. Operational sustainability? (Operating costs / Income and fees) Yes ___ No ___ * ___ Percent <u>69</u> (Calculate percent by dividing expenses by revenues) b. Financial self-sustainability? (Operating costs+cost of funds & inflation / Income and fees) Yes ___ No ___ * ___ Percent <u>45</u> c. If no to b., do you have a plan for achieving full financial sustainability within the next 7 years? Yes ___ * ___ No _____	

Commercial banks and credit unions should report on only the 'micro' portion of their portfolio. Information on the previous fiscal year need not be provided if it was provided in response to last year's request. Amounts may be either in local currency or US dollars; however, please indicate which is used.

	End of last FY (1999)	End of previous FY (1998)
AMOUNT of loans outstanding	18. NRs. 246,369.00	19. NRs. 98,550.00
NUMBER of individual loans outstanding (include individual clients of village banks)	20. 43	21. 45
PERCENTAGE of loans made to women borrowers	22. 21%	23. 4%

AMOUNT of clients' savings	24. NRs. 229,980.00	25. NRs. 134,448.00
NUMBER of savers	26. 167	27. 134
28. Does your program have voluntary savings? Yes ____ * No ____	29. Estimate what percent of total savings held is comprised of voluntary savings. 50%	30. Exchange rate at year end : 1US\$ = NRs. 68.60

Poverty Lending Data

Recently passed and pending legislation provides new guidance for USAID's reporting on poverty loans. If it is not possible for your organization to provide actual data, then please provide estimates. In all cases where an estimate is used please write 'ESTIMATE'. MRR prefers to receive data in US Dollars. If you provide your answers in local currency, please remember to tell us that it is local currency.

31. Total <u>amount</u> of loan balances outstanding at the end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East): US\$ 3591

32. Total <u>number</u> of loans outstanding at end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East): 43
--

Completed questionnaires should be returned via email to MRR99@mrreporting.org or by fax to (703) 525-6169.

FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of financial services, such as credit and savings, to microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: Shiva Thapa		2. Date: 03-17-2000	
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Pashupati Women Credit Cooperative Societ (PWCCSL) (Local organization that Pact supports with USAID funds)			
4. Address: Street address, city, country Motipur, Balia- 5, Kailali, West Nepal			
5. Telephone: 091-80864		6. Fax:	
		7. Email:	
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below)			
International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution		Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation* Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe)	

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

13. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.

Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - General Development Office, Women's Empowerment Strategic Objective (SO3)	Women's Empowerment Program (WEP)	367-A-00-98-0000-03	December 19, 1997/ September 30, 2000	To empower 130,000 women across 21 districts of the country through three interventions: basic literacy, legal literacy and economic participation.

PORTFOLIO DATA

All institutions providing direct financial services to clients, including grantees and subgrantees of USAID funds should submit data to MRR. Umbrella institutions should forward this form to their subgrantees or provide the data for the subgrantee. One form per implementing organization is requested. Please provide data from the end of your 1999 fiscal year.

10. Fiscal year start: 16 July 1998 (month/ year)	Fiscal year end: 15 July 1999 (month/ year)
11. Percent urban clients: Nil	12. Percent rural clients: 100
13. Maximum loan size: Nrs. 5,000.00 (in local currency)	14. Minimum loan size: NRs.500.00(in local currency)
15. Portfolio at Risk (Unpaid balance of loans with payments overdue more than 90 days divided by the amount of loans outstanding at year end) Nil	16. Loan Loss (Average of losses for 3-5 years as a percentage of outstanding loan portfolio. All loans over one year in arrears should be classified as losses.) Nil
17. Sustainability - Have your microfinance operations achieved: a. Operational sustainability? (Operating costs / Income and fees) Yes __*__ No ____ Percent __100____ (Calculate percent by dividing expenses by revenues) b. Financial self-sustainability? (Operating costs+cost of funds & inflation / Income and fees) Yes __*__ No ____ Percent __100____ c. If no to b., do you have a plan for achieving full financial sustainability within the next 7 years? Yes ____ No ____	

Commercial banks and credit unions should report on only the 'micro' portion of their portfolio. Information on the previous fiscal year need not be provided if it was provided in response to last year's request. Amounts may be either in local currency or US dollars; however, please indicate which is used.

	End of last FY (1999)	End of previous FY (1998)
AMOUNT of loans outstanding	18. NRs.101,153.00	19. NRs. 85,000.00

NUMBER of individual loans outstanding (include individual clients of village banks)		20. 45	21. 71
PERCENTAGE of loans made to women borrowers		22. 100%	23. 100%
AMOUNT of clients' savings		24. NRs. 36,770.00	25. NRs.24,210.00
NUMBER of savers		26. 153	27. 160
28. Does your program have voluntary savings? Yes ____ No _*__	29. Estimate what percent of total savings held is comprised of voluntary savings.		30. Exchange rate at year end : 1US\$ = NRs. 68.60

Poverty Lending Data

Recently passed and pending legislation provides new guidance for USAID's reporting on poverty loans. If it is not possible for your organization to provide actual data, then please provide estimates. In all cases where an estimate is used please write 'ESTIMATE'. MRR prefers to receive data in US Dollars. If you provide your answers in local currency, please remember to tell us that it is local currency.

31. Total amount of loan balances outstanding at the end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):

US\$1475

32. Total number of loans outstanding at end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):

45

Completed questionnaires should be returned via email to MRR99@mrreporting.org or by fax to (703) 525-6169.

FoR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of financial services, such as credit and savings, to microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: Shiva Thapa		2. Date: 03-18-2000			
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Rauthata District Savings and Credit Cooperative Limited (RDSCCUL) (Local organization that Pact supports with USAID funds)					
4. Address: Street address, city, country Chandranighapur-1, Rauthat, Nepal					
5. Telephone: 055-29009	6. Fax:	7. Email:			
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below) <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation* Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe) </td> </tr> </table>				International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution	Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation* Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe)
International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution	Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation* Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe)				

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

14. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.				
Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - General Development Office, Women's Empowerment Strategic Objective (SO3)	Women's Empowerment Program (WEP)	367-A-00-98-0000-03	December 19, 1997/September 30, 2000	To empower 130,000 across 21 districts of the country through three interventions: basic literacy, legal

				literacy and economic participation
--	--	--	--	-------------------------------------

PORTFOLIO DATA

All institutions providing direct financial services to clients, including grantees and subgrantees of USAID funds should submit data to MRR. Umbrella institutions should forward this form to their subgrantees or provide the data for the subgrantee. One form per implementing organization is requested. Please provide data from the end of your 1999 fiscal year.

10. Fiscal year start: 16 July 1998 (month/ year)	Fiscal year end: 15 July 1999 (month/ year)
11. Percent urban clients: 5%	12. Percent rural clients: 95%
13. Maximum loan size: NRs. 18,000.00 (in local currency)	14. Minimum loan size: NRs. 500.00 (in local currency)
15. Portfolio at Risk (Unpaid balance of loans with payments overdue more than 90 days divided by the amount of loans outstanding at year end) Nil	16. Loan Loss (Average of losses for 3-5 years as a percentage of outstanding loan portfolio. All loans over one year in arrears should be classified as losses.) Nil
17. Sustainability - Have your microfinance operations achieved: a. Operational sustainability? (Operating costs / Income and fees) Yes ___* No ___ Percent __100__ (Calculate percent by dividing expenses by revenues) b. Financial self-sustainability? (Operating costs+cost of funds & inflation / Income and fees) Yes ___* No ___ Percent __100____ c. If no to b., do you have a plan for achieving full financial sustainability within the next 7 years? Yes ___ No _____	

Commercial banks and credit unions should report on only the 'micro' portion of their portfolio. Information on the previous fiscal year need not be provided if it was provided in response to last year's request. Amounts may be either in local currency or US dollars; however, please indicate which is used.

	End of last FY (1999)	End of previous FY (1998)
AMOUNT of loans outstanding	18. NRs. 1,372,000.00	19. NRs. 112,234.00
NUMBER of individual loans outstanding (include individual clients of village banks)	20. 430	21. 21
PERCENTAGE of loans made to women borrowers	22. 37%	23. 34%

AMOUNT of clients' savings		24. NRs.1,600,000.00	25. NRs.142,172.00
NUMBER of savers		26. 1575	27. 215
28. Does your program have voluntary savings? Yes _____ No _____ *	29. Estimate what percent of total savings held is comprised of voluntary savings.		30. Exchange rate at year end : 1US \$= NRs. 68.60

Poverty Lending Data

Recently passed and pending legislation provides new guidance for USAID's reporting on poverty loans. If it is not possible for your organization to provide actual data, then please provide estimates. In all cases where an estimate is used please write 'ESTIMATE'. MRR prefers to receive data in US Dollars. If you provide your answers in local currency, please remember to tell us that it is local currency.

31. Total <u>amount</u> of loan balances outstanding at the end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):

US\$ 20,000

32. Total <u>number</u> of loans outstanding at end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):
430

Completed questionnaires should be returned via email to MRR99@mrreporting.org or by fax to (703) 525-6169.

FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of financial services, such as credit and savings, to microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: Balkrishna Sapkota		2. Date: 03-18--2000												
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Community Savings and Credit Cooperative Society Limited (CSCCSL) (Local organization that Pact supports with USAID funds)														
4. Address: Street address, city, country Lanku Bharatpur Municipality-6, Nepal														
5. Telephone: 056-22528	6. Fax:	7. Email:												
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below) <table border="0"> <tr> <td>International PVO</td> <td>Local NGO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business/Trade Association</td> <td>Credit Union or Credit Union Federation *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooperative</td> <td>Consulting Firm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formal Financial Institution (Bank)</td> <td>Government Agency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Development Bank</td> <td>Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research or Educational Institution</td> <td>Other (describe)</td> </tr> </table>			International PVO	Local NGO	Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation *	Cooperative	Consulting Firm	Formal Financial Institution (Bank)	Government Agency	Government Development Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)	Research or Educational Institution	Other (describe)
International PVO	Local NGO													
Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation *													
Cooperative	Consulting Firm													
Formal Financial Institution (Bank)	Government Agency													
Government Development Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)													
Research or Educational Institution	Other (describe)													

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

15. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.				
Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal -	Women's	367-A-00-98-	December 19,	To empower

General Development Office, Women's Empowerment Strategic Objective (SO3)	Empowerment Program (WEP)	0000-03	1997/September 30, 2000	130,000 across 21 districts of the country through three interventions: basic literacy, legal literacy and economic participation
---	---------------------------	---------	-------------------------	---

PORTFOLIO DATA

All institutions providing direct financial services to clients, including grantees and subgrantees of USAID funds should submit data to MRR. Umbrella institutions should forward this form to their subgrantees or provide the data for the subgrantee. One form per implementing organization is requested. Please provide data from the end of your 1999 fiscal year.

10. Fiscal year start: 16 July 1998(month/ year)	Fiscal year end: 125 July 1999(month/ year)
11. Percent urban clients: 31%	12. Percent rural clients: 69%
13. Maximum loan size: NRs. 50,000.00 (in local currency)	14. Minimum loan size: NRs. 1,000(in local currency)
15. Portfolio at Risk (Unpaid balance of loans with payments overdue more than 90 days divided by the amount of loans outstanding at year end) 5%	16. Loan Loss (Average of losses for 3-5 years as a percentage of outstanding loan portfolio. All loans over one year in arrears should be classified as losses.) 5%
17. Sustainability - Have your microfinance operations achieved: a. Operational sustainability? (Operating costs / Income and fees) Yes ___*___ No ___ Percent ___100___ (Calculate percent by dividing expenses by revenues) b. Financial self-sustainability? (Operating costs+cost of funds & inflation / Income and fees) Yes ___*___ No ___100___ Percent _____ c. If no to b., do you have a plan for achieving full financial sustainability within the next 7 years? Yes ___ No _____	

Commercial banks and credit unions should report on only the 'micro' portion of their portfolio. Information on the previous fiscal year need not be provided if it was provided in response to last year's request. Amounts may be either in local currency or US dollars; however, please indicate which is used.

	End of last FY (1999)	End of previous FY (1998)
AMOUNT of loans outstanding	18. NRs. 1,055,000.00	19. NRs. 519,000.00
NUMBER of individual loans outstanding (include individual clients of village banks)	20. 56	21. 36

PERCENTAGE of loans made to women borrowers		22. 12%	23. 19%
AMOUNT of clients' savings		24. NRs. 801,355.00	25. NRs. 413,145.00
NUMBER of savers		26. 228	27. 178
28. Does your program have voluntary savings? Yes _____ No __ * __	29. Estimate what percent of total savings held is comprised of voluntary savings.	30. Exchange rate at year end : 1 US\$ = NRs.68.60	

Poverty Lending Data

Recently passed and pending legislation provides new guidance for USAID's reporting on poverty loans. If it is not possible for your organization to provide actual data, then please provide estimates. In all cases where an estimate is used please write 'ESTIMATE'. MRR prefers to receive data in US Dollars. If you provide your answers in local currency, please remember to tell us that it is local currency.

31. Total <u>amount</u> of loan balances outstanding at the end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):

32. Total <u>number</u> of loans outstanding at end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East): 56

Completed questionnaires should be returned via email to MRR99@mrreporting.org or by fax to (703) 525-6169.

FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of financial services, such as credit and savings, to microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: <u>Mr. Ramesh N. Gongal</u>	2. Date: <u>03.15.'00</u>		
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) <u>Save the Children US (SC/US)</u>			
4. Address: <i>Street address, city, country</i> <u>P.O.Box: 2218</u> <u>Maharajgunj,</u> <u>Kathmandu, Nepal</u>			
5. Telephone: <u>0977-1-412447</u>	6. Fax: <u>0977-1-410375</u>		
7. Email: <u>rgongal@savechildren.org</u>			
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below) <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%; vertical-align: top;"> International PVO* Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution Institution Other (describe) </td> <td style="width:50%; vertical-align: top;"> Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe)Research or Educational </td> </tr> </table>		International PVO* Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution Institution Other (describe)	Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe)Research or Educational
International PVO* Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution Institution Other (describe)	Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe)Research or Educational		

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

9. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.				
10.				
Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - <u>General</u> <u>Development</u>	<u>Sustainable</u> <u>Credit Delivery</u> <u>(SCD/PRIME)</u>	<u>367-A-00-98-</u> <u>00002-00</u>	<u>Nov. 23, 1997/</u> <u>August 29, 2000</u>	<u>Expand</u> <u>microfinance</u> <u>services to</u>

<u>Office & Office of Microenterprise Development (G/EGAD/MD) - PRIME</u>				<u>women by strengthening microfinance Institutions</u>
2.				
3.				
5.				

The overall goal of the Save the Children US's PRIME Sustainable Credit Delivery Program (SCD) is to over a period of three years (Oct '97- Sept. '00), provide savings and credit services to 21,600 women of which 16,800 will be supported through Nirdhan, a Grameen replicator (now registered as a Development Bank) and 4800 through community based saving and credit organizations (CBFOs). Data sheets on Nirdhan and the CBFOs follow this workseet.

FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of financial services, such as credit and savings, to microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: <u>Dr. H.D. Pant</u>		2. Date: <u>03.15.'00</u>			
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) <u>Nirdhan Utthan Bank Ltd.</u> (Local organization supported by SC/US with USAID funds)					
4. Address: <i>Street address, city, country</i> <u>New Road</u> <u>Siddarthanagar – 12, Bhairahawa, Rupandehi District</u> <u>Nepal</u>					
5. Telephone: <u>977-71-23764</u>		6. Fax: <u>977-71-21647</u>			
		7. Email: <u>NIRDHAN@NIRDHAN.BTW.WLIN</u> <u>K.COM.NP</u>			
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below) <u>Development Bank</u> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"><tr><td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top; padding-right: 20px;">International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution Institution Other (describe)*</td><td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe) Research or Educational</td></tr></table>				International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution Institution Other (describe)*	Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe) Research or Educational
International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution Institution Other (describe)*	Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe) Research or Educational				

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

9. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.				
Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - General Development Office & Office of Microenterprise Development (G/EGAD/MD) - PRIME	<u>Sustainable Credit Delivery (SCD/PRIME)</u>	<u>367-A-00-98-00002-00</u>	<u>Nov. 23, 1997/ August 29, 2000</u>	<u>Expand microfinance services to women by strengthening microfinance Institutions</u>

PORTFOLIO DATA

All institutions providing direct financial services to clients, including grantees and subgrantees of USAID funds should submit data to MRR. Umbrella institutions should forward this form to their subgrantees or provide the data for the subgrantee. One form per implementing organization is requested. Please provide data from the end of your 1999 fiscal year.

10. Fiscal year start: (month/ year) <u>Mid July, '98</u>	Fiscal year end: (month/ year) <u>Mid July, '99</u>
11. Percent urban clients: <u>-</u>	12. Percent rural clients: <u>100</u>
13. Maximum loan size: (in local currency) <u>Rs. 20,000</u>	14. Minimum loan size: (in local currency) <u>Rs. 500</u>
15. Portfolio at Risk (Unpaid balance of loans with payments overdue more than 90 days divided by the amount of loans outstanding at year end) <u>0.008</u>	16. Loan Loss (Average of losses for 3-5 years as a percentage of outstanding loan portfolio. All loans over one year in arrears should be classified as losses.) <u>0.04%</u>
17. Sustainability - Have your microfinance operations achieved: a. Operational sustainability? (Operating costs / Income and fees) Yes ___ No <u>✓</u> Percent <u>83</u> (Calculate percent by dividing expenses by revenues) b. Financial self-sustainability? (Operating costs+cost of funds & inflation / Income and fees) Yes ___ No <u>✓</u> Percent <u>64</u> c. If no to b., do you have a plan for achieving full financial sustainability within the next 7 years? Yes <u>✓</u> No ___	

Commercial banks and credit unions should report on only the 'micro' portion of their portfolio. Information on the previous fiscal year need not be provided if it was provided in response to last year's request. Amounts may be either in local currency or US dollars; however, please indicate which is used.

	End of last FY (1999) (Rs.)	End of previous FY (1998)
--	------------------------------------	----------------------------------

AMOUNT of loans outstanding (Rs)	18. <u>58,418,292</u>	19. <u>37,701,503</u>
NUMBER of individual loans outstanding (include individual clients of village banks)	20. <u>13,736</u>	21. <u>9,935</u>
PERCENTAGE of loans made to women borrowers	22. <u>100</u>	23. <u>100</u>
<i>AMOUNT of clients' savings</i>	24. <u>17,681,884</u>	25. <u>9,228,626</u>
NUMBER of savers	26. <u>16,603</u>	27. <u>11,717</u>
28. Does your program have voluntary savings? Yes <u> ✓ </u> No <u> </u>	29. Estimate what percent of total savings held is comprised of voluntary savings. <u>17</u>	30. Exchange rate at year end : <u>Rs. 68.10</u>

Poverty Lending Data

Recently passed and pending legislation provides new guidance for USAID's reporting on poverty loans. If it is not possible for your organization to provide actual data, then please provide estimates. In all cases where an estimate is used please write 'ESTIMATE'. MRR prefers to receive data in US Dollars. If you provide your answers in local currency, please remember to tell us that it is local currency.

31. Total amount of loan balances outstanding at the end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):

\$857,831

32. Total number of loans outstanding at end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):

13,736

Completed questionnaires should be returned via email to MRR99@mrreporting.org or by fax to (703) 525-6169.

FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of financial services, such as credit and savings, to microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: <u>Mr. Arun Mahato</u>		2. Date: <u>15.3.'00</u>	
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) <u>Cooperatives list is attached</u> <u>(Local organizations supported by SC/US with USAID funds)</u>			
4. Address: <i>Street address, city, country</i> <u>SC/US</u> <u>Lahan</u> <u>Siraha, Nepal</u>			
5. Telephone: <u>977-33-60758</u>	6. Fax: <u>977-33-60757</u>	7. Email: <u>scussrh@wlink.com.np</u>	
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below)			
International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative* Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution Institution Other (describe)		Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe)Research or Educational	

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

16. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.				
Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - General Development Office & Office of	Sustainable Credit Delivery (SCD)	367-A-00-98-00002-00	November 23, 1997/ August 29, 2000	Expand microfinance services to women by strengthening

Microenterprise Development (G/EGAD/MD) - PRIME				microfinance institutions
2.				

PORTFOLIO DATA

All institutions providing direct financial services to clients, including grantees and subgrantees of USAID funds should submit data to MRR. Umbrella institutions should forward this form to their subgrantees or provide the data for the subgrantee. One form per implementing organization is requested. Please provide data from the end of your 1999 fiscal year.

10. Fiscal year start: (month/ year) <u>Mid July, '98</u>	Fiscal year end: (month/ year) <u>Mid July, '99</u>
11. Percent urban clients: <u>-</u>	12. Percent rural clients: <u>100</u>
13. Maximum loan size: (in local currency) <u>Rs. 15,000.00</u>	14. Minimum loan size: (in local currency) <u>Rs. 200.00</u>
15. Portfolio at Risk (Unpaid balance of loans with payments overdue more than 90 days divided by the amount of loans outstanding at year end) <u>NIL</u>	16. Loan Loss (Average of losses for 3-5 years as a percentage of outstanding loan portfolio. All loans over one year in arrears should be classified as losses.) <u>NIL</u>
17. Sustainability - Have your microfinance operations achieved: a. Operational sustainability? (Operating costs / Income and fees) Yes___ No <u>✓</u> Percent <u>13.72</u> (Calculate percent by dividing expenses by revenues) b. Financial self-sustainability? (Operating costs+cost of funds & inflation / Income and fees) Yes ___ No <u>✓</u> Percent <u>13.08</u> c. If no to b., do you have a plan for achieving full financial sustainability within the next 7 years? Yes <u>✓</u> No _____	

Commercial banks and credit unions should report on only the 'micro' portion of their portfolio. Information on the previous fiscal year need not be provided if it was provided in response to last year's request. Amounts may be either in local currency or US dollars; however, please indicate which is used.

	End of last FY (1999) (Rs.)	End of previous FY (1998)
AMOUNT of loans outstanding (Rs)	18. <u>1,000,712</u>	19. <u>290,565</u>
NUMBER of individual loans outstanding (include individual clients of village banks)	20. <u>367.00</u>	21. <u>108</u>
PERCENTAGE of loans made to women borrowers	22. <u>92.00</u>	23. <u>90</u>

AMOUNT of clients' savings (Rs)	24. <u>420,440</u>	25. <u>162,574</u>
NUMBER of savers	26. <u>1,222</u>	27. <u>498</u>
28. Does your program have voluntary savings? Yes <u> ✓ </u> No <u> </u>	29. Estimate what percent of total savings held is comprised of voluntary savings. <u>5</u>	30. Exchange rate at year end : <u>Rs. 68.10</u>

Poverty Lending Data

Recently passed and pending legislation provides new guidance for USAID's reporting on poverty loans. If it is not possible for your organization to provide actual data, then please provide estimates. In all cases where an estimate is used please write 'ESTIMATE'. MRR prefers to receive data in US Dollars. If you provide your answers in local currency, please remember to tell us that it is local currency.

31. Total amount of loan balances outstanding at the end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):

\$14,695

32. Total number of loans outstanding at end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):

367

Completed questionnaires should be returned via email to MRR99@mrreporting.org or by fax to (703) 525-6169.

List of Cooperatives in Siraha District

S. #	Organization Name	Address, Fax, Email
1.	Himalaya Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Pokharbhind VDC, Ward # 3, Siraha
2.	Milan Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Chandra Ayodhyapur VDC, Ward # 7, Panbari, Siraha
3.	Biku Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Bhawanipur VDC, Ward # 4, Bhawanipur, Siraha, Ph. # 033-60728
4.	Kopila Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Jadaha VDC, Ward # 4, Bhagbari, Siraha
5.	Jyoti Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Hanuman Nagar VDC, Ward # 5, Hanuman Nagar, Siraha
6.	Baudh Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Dhangadhi VDC, Ward # 2, Zeromile, Siraha
7.	Laxmi Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Mananaur VDC, Ward # 6, Mananaur , Siraha
8.	Tulsi Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Mukshar VDC, Ward # 3, Baldada, Siraha
9.	Sagarmatha Wome Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Chandralalpur, Ward # 2, Chauharwa, Siraha
10.	Anuradha Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Ayodhyanagar VDC, Ward # 3, Kasha, Siraha
11.	Ramjanaki Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Laxmipur VDC, Ward # 3, Laxmipur Pattar, Siraha
12.	Devi Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Devipur VDC, Ward # 2, Devipur, Siraha
13.	Nava Durga Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Kharukiyahi VDC, Ward # 3, Kharukiyahi, Siraha
14.	Saraswati Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Phulkahakatti VDC, Ward # 7, Jaipur, District Siraha
15.	Hanuman Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Pipra VDC, Ward # 6, Rampur, Siraha
16.	Gulab Women Saving and Credit Cooperative Ltd.	Betauna VDC, Ward # 6, Harinagar, Siraha

FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS (FY 1999)

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of financial services, such as credit and savings, to microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: <u>Ms. Ratna Baba Tandukar</u>		2. Date: <u>15.3.'00</u>		
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) <u>Cooperatives list attached</u> <u>(Local organizations supported by SC/US with USAID funds)</u>				
4. Address: <i>Street address, city, country</i> <u>SC/US</u> <u>Trisuli</u> <u>Nuwakot, Nepal</u>				
5. Telephone: <u>977-10-60553</u>	6. Fax: <u>977-10-60645</u>	7. Email: <u>scusnkt@wink.com.np</u>		
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below) <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative* Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution Institution Other (describe) </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe) Research or Educational </td> </tr> </table>			International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative* Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution Institution Other (describe)	Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe) Research or Educational
International PVO Business/Trade Association Cooperative* Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution Institution Other (describe)	Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe) Research or Educational			

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

9. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.

Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
USAID, Nepal -General velopment Office & fice of Microenterprise	Sustainable Credit Delivery (SCD)	367-A-00-98-00002-00	November 23, 1997/ August 29. 2000	Expand microfinance services to women

velopment /EGAD/MD) - PRIME				by strengthening microfinance institutions

PORTFOLIO DATA

All institutions providing direct financial services to clients, including grantees and subgrantees of USAID funds should submit data to MRR. Umbrella institutions should forward this form to their subgrantees or provide the data for the subgrantee. One form per implementing organization is requested. Please provide data from the end of your 1999 fiscal year.

10. Fiscal year start: (month/ year) <u>Mid July, '98</u>	Fiscal year end: (month/ year) <u>Mid July, '99</u>
11. Percent urban clients: -	12. Percent rural clients: 100
13. Maximum loan size: (in local currency) <u>Rs. 8,000.00</u>	14. Minimum loan size: (in local currency) <u>Rs. 500.00</u>
15. Portfolio at Risk (Unpaid balance of loans with payments overdue more than 90 days divided by the amount of loans outstanding at year end) <u>NIL</u>	16. Loan Loss (Average of losses for 3-5 years as a percentage of outstanding loan portfolio. All loans over one year in arrears should be classified as losses.) <u>NIL</u>
17. Sustainability - Have your microfinance operations achieved: a. Operational sustainability? (Operating costs / Income and fees) Yes ___ No <u>✓</u> Percent <u>16.60</u> (Calculate percent by dividing expenses by revenues) b. Financial self-sustainability? (Operating costs+cost of funds & inflation / Income and fees) Yes ___ No <u>✓</u> Percent <u>15.59</u> c. If no to b., do you have a plan for achieving full financial sustainability within the next 7 years? Yes <u>✓</u> No _____	

Commercial banks and credit unions should report on only the 'micro' portion of their portfolio. Information on the previous fiscal year need not be provided if it was provided in response to last year's request. Amounts may be either in local currency or US dollars; however, please indicate which is used.

	End of last FY (1999) (Rs.)	End of previous FY (1998)
AMOUNT of loans outstanding (Rs)	18. <u>1,733,500</u>	19. <u>309,600</u>
NUMBER of individual loans outstanding (include individual clients of village banks)	20. <u>688</u>	21. <u>115</u>
PERCENTAGE of loans made to women borrowers	22. <u>100</u>	23. <u>100</u>

AMOUNT of clients' savings	24. <u>111,793</u>	25. <u>6,400</u>
NUMBER of savers (Rs)	26. <u>1,283</u>	27. <u>268</u>
28. Does your program have voluntary savings? Yes <u> ✓ </u> No <u> </u>	29. Estimate what percent of total savings held is comprised of voluntary savings. <u>2</u>	30. Exchange rate at year end : <u>Rs. 68.10</u>

Poverty Lending Data

Recently passed and pending legislation provides new guidance for USAID's reporting on poverty loans. If it is not possible for your organization to provide actual data, then please provide estimates. In all cases where an estimate is used please write 'ESTIMATE'. MRR prefers to receive data in US Dollars. If you provide your answers in local currency, please remember to tell us that it is local currency.

31. Total amount of loan balances outstanding at the end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):

\$25,455

32. Total number of loans outstanding at end of FY with initial loan size of \$1000 or less (in Europe and Eurasia), \$400 or less (in Latin America and the Caribbean), and \$300 or less (Africa, Asia, Near East):

688

Completed questionnaires should be returned via email to MRR99@mrreporting.org or by fax to (703) 525-6169.

List of Cooperatives in Nuwakot District

S. #	Organization Name	Address, Fax, Email
1.	Sikre Women's Cooperative	Sikre VDC, Ward # 5, Nuwakot
2.	Shivapuri Cooperative	Chhap - 7, Nuwakot
3.	Sagarmatha Cooperative	Talkhu VDC, Ward # 6, Nuwakot
4.	Dhaulagiri Cooperative	Chhap VDC, Ward # 7, Nuwakot
5.	Manakamana Cooperative	Likhu VDC, Ward # 1, Nuwakot
6.	Kalika Cooperative	Mahakali VDC, Ward # 5, Nuwakot
7.	Balkumari Cooperative	Balkumari VDC, Ward # 2, Nuwakot
8.	Narijagaran Cooperative	Reluka VDC, Ward # 1, Nuwakot
9.	Narijanauthan Cooperative	Raluka VDC, Ward # 2, Nuwakot
10.	Samundresowri Cooperative	Samundreswori VDC, Ward # 6, Nuwakot
11.	Gyaneswori Cooperative	Sikhandesi VDC, Ward # 4, Nuwakot
12.	Namobudda Cooperative	Reluka VDC, Ward # 6, Nuwakot
13.	Gosaikunda Cooperative	Gaunkharka VDC, Ward # 7, Nuwakot
14.	Dupchesor Cooperative	Raubesi VDC, Ward # 4, Nuwakot
15.	Bhumesthan Cooperative	Rautbesi VDC, Ward # 2, Nuwakot
16.	Suryakunda Cooperative	Ghyangphedi VDC, Ward # 4, Nuwakot

FOR INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of business development services (BDS). Examples of business development services are training, business counseling, information dissemination, technology development and transfer, marketing services and business linkages.

1. Contact Name: Namrata Sharma, Team Leader		2. Date: 03.20.'00
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)		
4. Address: Street address, city, country Centre for Micro-Finance, CECI-Nepal, Baluwatar, Kathmandu, Nepal		
5. Telephone: 977-1-414430	6. Fax: 977-1-413256	7. Email: ceci@cecipc.mos.com.np
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below)		
International PVO* Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution	Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe)	

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

9. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.

Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID,Nepal - General Development Office & Office of Microenterprise Development (G/EGAD/MD) - PRIME	Centre for Micorfinance (CMF)	367-A-00-97-00025-0	Dec.31,1996/ April 30, 2000	Promote awareness of and commitment to MF Best Practices in Nepal within the community of Donors, Govt. can MF practitioners

10. How many years have you been providing business development services?

2 years

11. Who are your organization's clients? (Check those that apply.)

a. Entrepreneurs: yes _____no _____

b. Organizations: yes _*_____ no _____

c. Both: yes _____ no _____

12. If you answered yes to 11b., to how many microenterprise assistance organizations did your institution provide BDS services in 1999?

Institutions providing BDS have received services like training, exposure and technical assistance. The staff, management and leaders of about 100 MFIs have received these services.

Women 485

Men 184

Total 669

13. If you answered yes to 11a., does your organization track the number of microentrepreneurs assisted?

a. annually and can report numbers for

14. How does your organization track the number of microentrepreneurs assisted?

a. Records of service delivery;

b. Estimates from sales of services;

<p>1999;</p> <p>b. annually but cannot yet report numbers for 1999;</p> <p>c. in midterm and final evaluations, but not annually;</p> <p>d. not currently being tracked.</p> <p>e. other, specify:</p>	<p>c. Estimates from sample surveys;</p> <p>d. Other (specify): *</p> <p>CMF tracks the direct beneficiaries and clients of our programs (i.e. staff of intermediaries organizations) but not the micro-entrepreneurs served by these institutions</p>
<p>15. How many microentrepreneurs in the past year received BDS services <u>directly</u> through your organization?</p> <p>None</p>	<p>16. What percent of these microentrepreneurs were women?</p> <p>NA</p>
<p>17. What percent of these microentrepreneurs were in urban areas?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	<p>18. What percent of these microentrepreneurs were in rural areas?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
<p>19. Estimate the number of your microenterprise clients who have loans with initial loan size less than or equal to \$1000 in Europe and Eurasia, \$400 in LAC, and \$300 in Africa, Asia or the Near East. This loan could be either directly from your organization or through another organization.</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>	
<p>20. What percent of your micro entrepreneur clients were start-ups?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	<p>21. What percent of your micro entrepreneur clients had existing businesses?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
<p>22. What percent of these clients operate businesses in these sectors:</p> <p>___ % Agriculture</p> <p>___ % Agribusiness</p> <p>___ % Manufacturing</p> <p>___ % Commerce</p> <p>___ % Service</p> <p>___ % Other</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	
<p>23. What percent of your microenterprise clients do you estimate have income below the poverty line in your country (the poor)?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	<p>24. What percent of your microenterprise clients do you estimate have income amounting to less than 50% of the poverty line in your country (the poorest)?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
<p>25. For which of the following does your organization collect data? (Select all that apply.)</p> <p>a. Incomes of the microenterprise clients from the assisted activity</p> <p>b. Total household income</p> <p>c. Business assets</p> <p>d. Household assets</p>	<p>26. For what percent of your microenterprise clients does your organization have actual data on client incomes before they received the assistance (either individual or household income)?</p> <p>a. 100%</p> <p>b. 66-99%</p> <p>c. 34-66%</p>

e. Other (describe) Not Applicable	d. 1-33% e. 0% Not Applicable
27. Do you charge your clients for your services (Either through fees, margins or other means)? Yes _✓___ No _____ But our clients are intermediary organizations	28. What percent of your direct operating costs are covered by client revenues (such as those named in 27.)? 25% of training/study tour costs

29. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Please provide data for your 1999 fiscal year only (do not include previous years).

	Not at all	A little	A lot
MARKETING SERVICES	*		
- assist with buying/selling products			
- linkages between seller and buyer			
- quality control			
- market research and information			
- trade fairs			
- other (describe)			
CONSULTING/ BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES	*		
- business management assistance			
- mentoring/consulting			
- feasibility studies			
- other (describe)			
TRAINING			
- entrepreneurship development (new businesses)			
- business management			
- technical/ skills			
other (describe) Principles of Micro-Finance Management of Micro-Finance Management training for the women leaders of Savings and credit organizations Exposure visits Sponsorship to other regional trainings			*
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER			
- research and development, adaptation of technologies			
- sale or rental of productive technologies			
other (describe) Technical assistance to MFIs in improving their MF services Technical assistance to MFIs in networking			*
SUBSECTOR ACTIVITIES	*		
- research and information			
- interventions			
- other			
LEGAL AND REGULATORY/POLICY SERVICES			
- business licensing	*		
- information on taxing and regulations	*		
- policy advocacy		*	
- other			
OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES	*		
- new product development/testing			
- access to inputs			
- business incubators and other shared service facilities			
other (describe)			
FINANCIAL SERVICES	*		

-provide financial services directly (credit, savings, insurance)			
-assist by linking to outside financial services			
OTHER (list)			

30. In what the ways has your organization tailored its programs or services to poor and very poor microentrepreneurs?

Services and programs of CMF are aimed at building the capacities of Micro-Finance Organizations that are providing financial services to the poor entrepreneurs in Rural and Urban Nepal. CMF has provided training, exposure visits, Technical assistance, Resource Centre services to MFIs comprising of NGOs, Savings and credit Cooperatives and Commercial and Development Banks. The programs are tailored to help the institutions improve their quality of services and provide them in a sustainable manner so that the poor and very poor entrepreneurs will get benefited.

FOR INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of business development services (BDS). Examples of business development services are training, business counseling, information dissemination, technology development and transfer, marketing services and business linkages.

1. Contact Name: Keshava Koirala		2. Date: 03.16.'00												
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)														
4. Address: Street address, city, country Itram, Surkhet, Nepal P.O. box 2959 Kathmandu Nepal														
5. Telephone: 977-1-414430	6. Fax: 977-1-413256	7. Email: cecimard@mops.com.np												
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below)														
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>International PVO*</td> <td>Local NGO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business/Trade Association</td> <td>Credit Union or Credit Union Federation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooperative</td> <td>Consulting Firm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formal Financial Institution (Bank)</td> <td>Government Agency</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Development Bank</td> <td>Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research or Educational Institution</td> <td>Other (describe):</td> </tr> </table>			International PVO*	Local NGO	Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation	Cooperative	Consulting Firm	Formal Financial Institution (Bank)	Government Agency	Government Development Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)	Research or Educational Institution	Other (describe):
International PVO*	Local NGO													
Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation													
Cooperative	Consulting Firm													
Formal Financial Institution (Bank)	Government Agency													
Government Development Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)													
Research or Educational Institution	Other (describe):													

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

9. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.

Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - Agriculture and Rural Development Office	Market Access for Rural Development (MARD)	367-G00-97-00064-00	Mar. 97/Jan. 2000	Promotion of high value cash crop marketing
2.				

10. How many years have you been providing business development services?

Three years

11. Who are your organization's clients? (Check those that apply.)

a. Entrepreneurs: yes _____ no _____

b. Organizations: yes _____ no _____

c. Both: yes x no _____

12. If you answered yes to 11b., to how many microenterprise assistance organizations did your institution provide BDS services in 1999?

110

13. If you answered yes to 11a., does your organization track the number of microentrepreneurs assisted?

- f. Annually and can report numbers for 1999; **x**
- g. Annually but cannot yet report numbers for 1999;
- h. in midterm and final evaluations, but not annually;
- i. not currently being tracked.
- j. Other, specify:

14. How does your organization track the number of microentrepreneurs assisted?

- e. Records of service delivery; **x**
- f. Estimates from sales of services;
- g. Estimates from sample surveys; **x**
- h. Other (specify):

15. How many microentrepreneurs in the past year received BDS services directly through your organization?

16. What percent of these microentrepreneurs were women?

2000	60
17. What percent of these microentrepreneurs were in urban areas? Zero	18. What percent of these microentrepreneurs were in rural areas? 100
19. Estimate the number of your microenterprise clients who have loans with initial loan size less than or equal to \$1000 in Europe and Eurasia, \$400 in LAC, and \$300 in Africa, Asia or the Near East. This loan could be either directly from your organization or through another organization. 1,200	
20. What percent of your microentrepreneur clients were start-ups? 98%	21. What percent of your microentrepreneur clients had existing businesses? 2%
22. What percent of these clients operate businesses in these sectors: __40__ % Agriculture __25__ % Agribusiness ___ % Manufacturing ___ % Commerce __25__ % Service __10__ % Other	
23. What percent of your microenterprise clients do you estimate have income below the poverty line in your country (the poor)? 40%	24. What percent of your microenterprise clients do you estimate have income amounting to less than 50% of the poverty line in your country (the poorest)? 30%
25. For which of the following does your organization collect data? (Select all that apply.) a. Incomes of the microenterprise clients from the assisted activity x b. Total household income x c. Business assets d. Household assets e. Other (describe)	26. For what percent of your microenterprise clients does your organization have actual data on client incomes before they received the assistance (either individual or household income)? a. 100% b. 66-99% c. 34-66% x (baseline data bracket) d. 1-33% e. 0%
27. Do you charge your clients for your services (Either through fees, margins or other means)? Yes ____ No ___x__	28. What percent of your direct operating costs are covered by client revenues (such as those named in 27.)? NA

29. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Please provide data for your 1999 fiscal year only (do not include previous years).

	Not at all	A little	A lot
MARKETING SERVICES			
- assist with buying/selling products		X	
- linkages between seller and buyer			X
- quality control			X
- market research and information			X
- trade fairs		X	
- other (describe) promotion of marketing coops			X
CONSULTING/ BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES			
- business management assistance			X
- mentoring/consulting			X
- feasibility studies			X
- other (describe) bottom up planning			X
TRAINING			
- entrepreneurship development (new businesses)			X
- business management			X
- technical/ skills			X
- other (describe)			
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER			
- research and development, adaptation of technologies			X
- sale or rental of productive technologies		X	
- other (describe)			
SUBSECTOR ACTIVITIES			
- research and information		X	
- interventions		X	
- other			
LEGAL AND REGULATORY/POLICY SERVICES			
- business licensing			X
- information on taxing and regulations	X		
- policy advocacy		X	
- other			
OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES			
- new product development/testing			X
- access to inputs			X
- business incubators and other shared service facilities		X	
- other (describe)			
FINANCIAL SERVICES			
-provide financial services directly (credit, savings, insurance)	X		
-assist by linking to outside financial services			X
OTHER (list)			

30. In what the ways has your organization tailored its programs or services to poor and very poor microentrepreneurs?

Identification of clients' needs through bottom up planning,

Market studies for commercialization of the products: demand and supply

Provide skill development training

Link with market networks

Quality control

FOR INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of business development services (BDS). Examples of business development services are training, business counseling, information dissemination, technology development and transfer, marketing services and business linkages.

1. Contact Name: Dr. Marcia Odell		2. Date: 03.17. 2000												
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Pact Nepal														
4. Address: Street address, city, country P.O.Box 5367, Kathmandu, Nepal														
5. Telephone: 977-1-483/437996	6. Fax: 977-1-415613	7. Email: modell@pactnepal.org.np												
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below) <table border="0"><tr><td>International PVO*</td><td>Local NGO</td></tr><tr><td>Business/Trade Association</td><td>Credit Union or Credit Union Federation</td></tr><tr><td>Cooperative</td><td>Consulting Firm</td></tr><tr><td>Formal Financial Institution (Bank)</td><td>Government Agency</td></tr><tr><td>Government Development Bank</td><td>Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)</td></tr><tr><td>Research or Educational Institution</td><td>Other (describe)</td></tr></table>			International PVO*	Local NGO	Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation	Cooperative	Consulting Firm	Formal Financial Institution (Bank)	Government Agency	Government Development Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)	Research or Educational Institution	Other (describe)
International PVO*	Local NGO													
Business/Trade Association	Credit Union or Credit Union Federation													
Cooperative	Consulting Firm													
Formal Financial Institution (Bank)	Government Agency													
Government Development Bank	Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated)													
Research or Educational Institution	Other (describe)													

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

9. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.				
Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - General	Women's Empowerment	367-A-00-98-0000-03	December 19, 1997/September 30,	To empower 130,000 women

Development Office, Women's Empowerment Strategic Objective (SO3)	Project (WEP)		2000	across 21 districts of the country through three interventions: basic literacy, legal literacy and economic participation
---	---------------	--	------	---

10. How many years have you been providing business development services? TWO years	11. Who are your organization's clients? (Check those that apply.) a. Entrepreneurs: yes _____ no _____ b. Organizations: yes _____ no _____ c. Both: yes _**_ no _____
12. If you answered yes to 11b., to how many microenterprise assistance organizations did your institution provide BDS services in 1999? 100	
13. If you answered yes to 11a., does your organization track the number of microentrepreneurs assisted? Yes k. annually and can report numbers for 1999; ** l. annually but cannot yet report numbers for 1999; m. in midterm and final evaluations, but not annually; n. not currently being tracked. o. other, specify:	14. How does your organization track the number of microentrepreneurs assisted? i. Records of service delivery; ** j. Estimates from sales of services; k. Estimates from sample surveys; l. Other (specify):
15. How many microentrepreneurs in the past year received BDS services <u>directly</u> through your organization? 39,000 through <i>Women in Business</i> books	16. What percent of these microentrepreneurs were women? 100%
17. What percent of these microentrepreneurs were in urban areas? 10%	18. What percent of these microentrepreneurs were in rural areas? 90%
19. Estimate the number of your microenterprise clients who have loans with initial loan size less than or equal to \$1000 in Europe and Eurasia, \$400 in LAC, and \$300 in Africa, Asia or the Near East. This loan could be either directly from your organization or through another organization. 39,000	
20. What percent of your microentrepreneur	21. What percent of your microentrepreneur clients had

clients were start-ups? 57%	existing businesses? 43%
22. What percent of these clients operate businesses in these sectors: 13.5 % Agriculture 43.4 % Agribusiness 2.6 % Manufacturing 21.6 % Commerce 2.8 % Service 16.1 % Other	
23. What percent of your microenterprise clients do you estimate have income below the poverty line in your country (the poor)? 70%	24. What percent of your microenterprise clients do you estimate have income amounting to less than 50% of the poverty line in your country (the poorest)? 35%
25. For which of the following does your organization collect data? (Select all that apply.) a. Incomes of the microenterprise clients from the assisted activity ** b. Total household income c. Business assets d. Household assets e. Other (describe)	26. For what percent of your microenterprise clients does your organization have actual data on client incomes before they received the assistance (either individual or household income)? a. 100% b. 66-99% c. 34-66% ** d. 1-33% e. 0%
27. Do you charge your clients for your services (Either through fees, margins or other means)? Yes __**__ No ____ the group charge from the individual women	28. What percent of your direct operating costs are covered by client revenues (such as those named in 27.)? NA

29. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Please provide data for your 1999 fiscal year only (do not include previous years).

	Not at all	A little	A lot
MARKETING SERVICES			
- assist with buying/selling products	*		
- linkages between seller and buyer		*	
- quality control	*		
- market research and information	*		
- trade fairs	*		
- other (describe)			
CONSULTING/ BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES			
- business management assistance		*	
- mentoring/consulting		*	
- feasibility studies	*		
- other (describe)			
TRAINING			
- entrepreneurship development (new businesses)			*
- business management			*
- technical/ skills			*
- other (describe)			
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER			
- research and development, adaptation of technologies	*		
- sale or rental of productive technologies		*	
- other (describe)			
SUBSECTOR ACTIVITIES			
- research and information	*		
- interventions		*	
- other			
LEGAL AND REGULATORY/POLICY SERVICES			
- business licensing	*		
- information on taxing and regulations	*		
- policy advocacy			*
- other			
OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES			
- new product development/testing		*	
- access to inputs		*	
- business incubators and other shared service facilities		*	
- other (describe)			
FINANCIAL SERVICES			
-provide financial services directly (credit, savings, insurance)	*		
-assist by linking to outside financial services			*
OTHER (list)			

30. In what the ways has your organization tailored its programs or services to poor and very poor microentrepreneurs?

WEP targets 130,000 poor women in 21 districts of the country. The economic component of WEP aims at increasing their access to financial services & improving their entrepreneurial skills; and strengthening rural microfinance institutions so that they can better serve them.

Pact offers this service to the women through a series of "Women in Business" self-tutorial manuals on savings, credit and micro entrepreneurship development which the women read in their literacy classes. In addition, it provides biweekly and monthly training sessions. This enables women to take loans, augment their businesses and improve and expand their enterprises; and to interact successfully with banks, cooperatives and credit wholesalers in their area.

FOR INSTITUTIONS ENGAGED IN ADVOCACY OR ANALYSIS FOR POLICY REFORM

Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) collects and reports on USAID supported microenterprise activities worldwide. Please complete this questionnaire if you have an active funding agreement with USAID for the provision of advocacy or analysis for policy reform affecting microenterprises.

1. Contact Name: Dr. Marcia Odell		2. Date: 03.17.'00
3. Organization: (Full name and acronym. For example, World Health Organization, WHO) Pact, Nepal		
4. Address: Street address, city, country P.O.Box 5367, Kathmandu Nepal		
5. Telephone: 99-1-429483/437996	6. Fax: 977-1-415613	7. Email: modell@pactnepal.org.np
8. Type of Organization: (Choose from one below)		
International PVO* Business/Trade Association Cooperative Formal Financial Institution (Bank) Government Development Bank Research or Educational Institution	Local NGO Credit Union or Credit Union Federation Consulting Firm Government Agency Non-Bank Financial Institution (Regulated) Other (describe)	

USAID FUNDING OF MICROENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES ONLY (Microenterprise is defined by USAID as businesses operated by the poor having less than 10 employees.)

17. Please give details on funding in 1999 provided by USAID Bureaus, Missions, through umbrella projects or other organizations supported by USAID. If you received technical assistance (funded by USAID) rather than funding, please show name of institution providing the technical assistance.

Funding Source	Project Name	Grant/Contract #	Start Date/End Date	Purpose
1. USAID, Nepal - General Development Office, Women's Empowerment Strategic Objective (SO3)	Women's Empowerment Program (WEP)	367-A-00-98-0000-03	December 19, 1997/September 30, 2000	To empower 130,000 women across 21 districts of the country through three interventions: basic literacy, legal literacy and economic participation

POLICY ISSUES

Please list the policy issues related to microenterprise that your organization is engaged in: (for example, financial regulation, trade policy, urban land use, legal rights for women, microfinance institution regulation, business licensing.)

Policy Issues	Brief Description
1. Creating a legal and regulatory framework for Village Banks.	SO3, through PACT is introducing a Village Banking (VB) model of microfinance for the economic empowerment of WEP clients. The version developed by for WEP is different from conventional VBs practiced in Latin America and Africa in that it is a bottom up savings- and literacy led model and is therefore empowering. As this model is new to Nepal much effort is needed to make it successful and sustainable. Hence, PACT is working towards creating a legal and regulatory and legal framework so as to allow this system to develop and flourish.
2.	